INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

I7

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

I8

VOL. XIX NO. 233. BOMBAY, MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Mahatma To Give An Ultimatum To Britain On Thursday

Sinister Tory-Muslim Plot

WIRE-PULLING FROM SIMLA

"Daily Herald" Exposes Communalists

RUPEE-STERLING QUESTION TO BE RE-DISCUSSED.

NIZAM'S GOLD FOR BRITAIN?

Week-end cables and air-mail despatches from our Staff Correspondent at the Round Table Conference, as also the English papers received by the last mail boat point unmistakably to the existence of a deep and sinister plot between British die-hards on the one hand and rabid Muslim communalists on the other to prevent an amicable settlement of the constitutional question.

At this stage, one can only make surmises about the exact nature of the conspiracy. The signs are, nevertheless, ominous.

The keen interest that Lord Lloyd, Lord Brentford and Lord Sydenham are taking in quickening to life the moribund institution of the Khilafat, the repeated visits of Mr. Shaukat Ali to Nice to negotiate "terms" with the ex-Sultan of Turkey, the fact that dinners are being arranged and meetings are being organised by certain peers of the British Empire to enable Mr. Shaukat Ali and other Muslim nominees of the Government of India to air their views, are sufficient indications that British die-hards will use Muslims for their own game.

The Diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" has exposed the Muslim communalists who "are proving adamant." His despach is reproduced below:

WIRE-PULLING FROM SIMLA.

In his air mail despatch, dated 25th September (published on page 6), our correspondent says that Sir Fazli-Hussain is in daily communication with the reactionary elements at the R. T. C. And Sir Fazli-Husain's "chelas" seem to be playing their unpatriotic role successfully.

The following observations of the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "London Daily Herald" are significant:—

The Nationalist Moslem Party, if there were elections to-morrow, would probably capture nearly every Moslem seat in the Councils. The ardent "Communal" Moslems would be a small minority.

But the Nationalist Moslems have only one delegate at the Conference Sir Ali Imam. The Communalists have over a dozen.

It will be an ironic tragedy if the Conference breaks down because a handful of nominated Moslem leaders are far more intransigent than the mass of the community which they profess to represent.

MAHATMA'S ULTIMATUM.

Unmindful of the Tory-Muslim conspiracy, Mahatma Gandhi is bent on striking an honourable bargain with the various minorities. He is continuing his peaceful efforts, despite set-backs. A cable, dated October, 3rd, says that if no settlement is reached by Thursday, Mahatma will give a bit of his mind to the wire-pullers and probably return.

Two other items of news from London, which appear elsewhere, are:

(1) Sir Samuel Hoare has arranged a further discussion on the Rupee-Sterling controversy between Indian and British experts.

(2) Sir Akbar Hydari has made "a tempting offer" to the British Cabinet for the retrocession of Berar to the Nizam. The exact nature of the offer is not known.

Gandhiji's "No" To Special Representation

The Non-official Minorities' Conference resumed sitting this morning at the St. James' Palace, Gandhiji presiding.

Discussion was resumed on special representation of the minorities and the discussion on the representation of the Europeans was opened by Sir Hubert Carr who placed before Conference the position of the Europeans.

Among the speakers who took part in the debate were: Sir Provash Mitter, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar and others.

At the end of the discussion, special representation of minorities was agreed to by majority, Gandhiji dissenting on behalf of the Congress.

The next question taken up was that of the representation of the Christians.—Reuter.

What is "Big Brother" up to?

TORY-COMMUNALIST COMBINE

Eloquent Pleas For Minorities

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The first manifestation of the closer union and friendship between the British Die-hards and Indian Reactionaries was available in the meeting at the House of Commons convened under the distinguished patronage of those "Saviours of the Empire" who are engaged themselves to make hay when the sun shines, by obtaining better trade facilities for British Goods.

As reported earlier, Mr. Shaukat Ali returned hopeful from Nice after finally settling terms with the ex-Khalif in support of the proposals for the creation of new Khalif for the Muslim Faith. He had a satisfactory conversation with Lord Lloyd Lord Inchcape and others from the Big Business group, as a result of which, the Aga Khan, Sir Mahomed Shafi were invited over signatures purely of the Tories to address the Commoners.

PLENTY OF LIP SYMPATHY.

Lord Brentford did the honour of presiding over the gathering where lip sympathy towards India was in plenty. Lord Lloyd vied with others in the choice of language that India must take her rightful place and, therefore, wanted to know all about the Muslim point of view. Distinguished visitors made eloquent pleas for separate electorates and guarantees for minorities. They skilfully avoided any reference to the Muslim school of thought led by Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and other Nationalist Muslims.

INCONVENIENT QUESTIONS.

It was only Mr. James Marley who persisted in demanding a plain reply from the Muslim deputationists whether the Nationalist Muslim had not a more democratic and national case to submit and whether their point of view was at all represented in the Conference.

The managers of the stage-managed gathering watched the Muslim faces, who in their turn felt cornered. Fortunately for them, Mr. Marley was quieted and was forced to believe that Sir Ali Imam represented them.

SPOILS BEFORE THE FARE.

Minorities Talk Of Their Needs

(Special to "THE CHRONICLE.")

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Although the claims of lesser minorities mentioned yesterday, were all carried by substantial majorities at to-day's informal conference, it appears that there was some slight variation in the volume of opposition, but it is reported that the opponents, in no case, exceeded nine.

Sir Hubert Carr, putting the European claim, it is understood, dwelt on the desirability of avoiding the sense of insecurity among the Europeans and the need for ensuring that they were represented in the Legislatures by men best qualified for that work. Sir Hubert Carr is reported to have referred to the language difficulty in the event of the Europeans standing from the general constituencies and to have claimed that Europeans constituted a permanent unit of the population of India with a changing personnel. When the Indian Christians' position was considered, Mr. Pannirselvam, it is reported, claimed that the community as a whole favoured special representation and urged that they should not be merged with the Hindus.

Dr. Datta, it is, however, understood, disagreed in principle, deprecating parties being formed on religious lines, but indicated that he would accept the decision of the Conference.

After Sir Phiroze Sethna had pointed out with reference to the position of Parsis, that a majority of the community did not desire special representation, Sir Harry Gidney, putting the Anglo-Indian case, is reported to have made the claim similar to that of Mr. Pannirselvam's, that the entire community supported the demand for special representation and communal electorates.

It is understood that Sir Harry Gidney emphasised the economic aspect of the Anglo-Indian claim and pointed out that the Anglo-Indians formed an integral part of Indian life and that their claim was based on the need for safeguarding their economic future.

The Muslims' claim was briefly put and conceded.

It is reported that discussion then arose on Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru's query why the Congress was willing to concede to Muslims and Sikhs, but not to others. Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have stated that the Lucknow Pact left the Congress no alternative, but it was pointed out that this did not apply to the Sikhs.

The Conference adjourned after the position had been made clear.

PROSPECTS NONE TOO BRIGHT

"Observer" On R.T. Conference

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The "Observer" in the course of an editorial states that the prospects of the Round Table Conference are none too bright and says if there is to be any chance of improvement there must be an altered attitude on the part of the Congress towards the minorities. Unless and until the Hindu-Muslim controversy can be settled by consent it is useless to talk of other matters. A transitional period with separate electorates must be faced as an absolute necessity. There must also be some kind of special system for depressed classes —Reuter.

MAHATMA WAITING TILL THURSDAY.

Speaking Out His Mind If Agreement Is Not Reached.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 3.

I understand the move in adjourning Monday's Federal Structure Committee started with the full previous consent of Gandhiji who is anxious not to leave any stone unturned to achieve communal settlement. He is waiting till Thursday next for the meeting of the Minority Committee when if settlement is not reached, he will report to the Premier that agreement is not reached, and will resort to plain-speaking, amounting to an ultimatum. He honestly believes the most of the delegates are not the people's chosen representatives and were specially been drafted to hinder progress. He is now biding time to play the trump card.

To-day's informal Minorities' Conference discussed the position of Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans generally, whether the principle of special representation be accepted. No decision is reached. The discussion is adjourned till Monday evening. Many delegates share Gandhiji's disgust at the miserable progress of the Conference.

Tories To Entertain Communalists

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 2.

As a sequel to yesterday's meeting at the House of Commons under the Die-hard auspices, Sir Mahomed Iqbal, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan and Mr. Shaukat Ali will be entertained next week by Lord Lloyd and Lord Sydenham the former presiding.

Lloyd George Throws Bomb-Shell From Sick-Bed

AGAINST TARIFF AND ELECTION

Crisis In Party Politics

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Growing Conservative impatience over the Liberal inability to agree on the Election "Formula" is expected to bring matters swiftly to a crisis before Parliament adjourned on October 7.

After it had seemed that the Liberals were willing to agree to a compromise over the Tariffs, their attitude suddenly stiffened due partly to the imperious diats from Mr. Lloyd George's sick-bed equally, denouncing Tariffs and the Election.

Sir Herbert Samuel explained the situation at a joint meeting of the Executives of the various Liberal organisations on October 3, which then passed a resolution condemning any proposal for general tariff, reaffirming its faith in free trade and expressing confidence in Sir Herbert Samuel.

When informed of this resolution, Sir John Simon stated that formla-hunting had lasted long enough and that he and other members of Parliament were forming a new organisation to support the Premier.

Thus a serious split in the Liberal Party seems imminent and it is even stated that Mr. Lloyd George is seriously thinking of resigning the leadership of the Party.

Conservative opinion is also hardening.—Reuter.

LORD READING INVITED BY FRENCH MINISTRY.

RUGBY, Oct. 3.

The Foreign Office announces:

"Monsieurs Laval, Prime Minister, Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Flandin, Minister for Finance being desirous of discussing general position with Lord Reading, have invited him to go to Paris for that purpose.

Lord Reading proposes to leave London on Tuesday morning for Paris to meet French Ministers."

The visit will be the first occasion on which British Foreign Secretary will have made perssonal contact with French Ministers since he took office.—B.O.W.

NOMINATED MUSLIM DELEGATES ...

Holding Up Work At R.T.C.

The Diplomatic correspondent of the London "Daily Herald" writes:—

Behind the scenes of the Round Table Conference the all-important private conversations between Moslems and Hindus are going on.

They are shaping none too well.

Men like Mr. Gandhi and Sir Tej Sapru are working hard for agreement, and even stalwart orthodox Hindus like the Pandit Malaviya are by no means obstinate.

But the Moslem delegates are proving adamant.

If they are regarded as really representative of Moslem opinion in India the chances of success are becoming rather slight.

It is more than doubtful, however, whether they are representative. For these Moslem delegates, selected by the Government of India, are, almost to a man, ardent "communalists"—men who think of themselves as Moslems first and as Indians afterwards.

There is, on the other hand, an enormous and growing body of Moslem opinion in India which is definitely "Indian first," which is very anxious for an understanding with the Hindus and could without difficulty negotiate such a settlement.

The Nationalist Moslem Party, if there were elections to-morrow, would probably capture nearly every Moslem seat in the Councils. The ardent "Communal" Moslems would be a small minority.

But the Nationalist Moslems have only one delegate at the Conference—Sir Ali Imam. The Communalists have over a dozen.

It will be an ironic tragedy if the Conference breaks down because a handful of nominated Moslem leaders are far more intransigent than the mass of the community which they profess to represent.

Federal Committee To Meet To-day

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee will meet on October 5 at 11 a.m. It is understood that a proposal has been made on behalf of some members participating in the informal discussions now proceeding on the minorities questions, that the Federal Structure Sub-Committee should adjourn in order to make sufficient time available for these discussions.—Reuter.

Mysterious Death Of Bombay Share Broker

TRAGEDY DISCOVERED AFTER 3 DAYS.

Foul Odour—Open Safe—Jewellery Intact.

STORY OF UNSUCCESSFUL LITIGATION AND HAUNTED HOUSE.

The mystery surrounding the cold-blooded murder of a well-to-do Multani share broker of Bombay is being unravelled by the Pydhoni Police, Bombay.

Hotchand Khimchand, a Multani Hindu aged 35, doing business as a broker and believed to be a man of means, was found brutally murdered in his "pedhi" on the third floor of a building known as Madhavji Mohanji Building, Nagdevi Street on Sunday noon.

The perpetrators of the crime executed the work with such consummate skill and ingenuity that the murder was detected full three days after it was actually committed. The door of the "pedhi" was locked from outside for the last two or three days and to all appearances it looked as if the deceased had himself locked the "pedhi" and gone out.

FOUL SMELL GIVES THE CLUE.

The neighbours of the deceased never suspected that the broker had been done to death till Sunday morning when foul smell, emanating from the room, filled the whole building. The police were then communicated with.

Inspector Vanjara and Sub-Inspector Kohok attached to the Pydhoni Police Station hurried to the spot. The doors of the "pedhi" were forced open and the ghastly sight of a man lying dead in a pool of blood on a bedstead met their eyes.

The body was in a high state of decomposition completely at the mercy of vermins and ants and was emitting a foul odour. It is believed that the murder was committed at least two or three days ago. The deceased was seen alive last on September 30.

THE OPEN SAFE.

The "pedhi" consists of a single room tenement partitioned with a screen to conceal a safe. The police found the safe open and the key hanging by it. The safe was found to contain jewellery worth about Rs. 400. Some loose coins and cash to the value of Re. 1 were also found in the room.

The police are yet unable to say whether the motive of the crime was the burglary of the safe. This theory is discounted because of the fact that some jewellery was found intact in the safe. The alternative theory is that the man was done to death by his enemies.

Old men and women residents of the locality believe that the room was haunted by ghosts!

BAFFLED BUT DETERMINED.

Anyway the police are baffled as the culprits have left no clues behind them. They are making energetic inquiries and hope to be on the scent of the offenders in a day or two.

The deceased, it appears, was doing fairly good business as broker and had a "pedhi" in another part of the same building. But lately owing to the trade depression he found it necessary to stop business and removed his "pedhi" to the present room. His plans were to leave Bombay and go to his home town but he was detained in the city owing to certain litigation which he wanted to launch against some party in Bombay. He filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against the party but failed to get satisfaction. He, therefore, wanted to appeal to the High Court.

Late on Sunday night Rao Saheb Karnik, the Superintendent of the Division, visited the scene of the tragedy.

The theory of suicide is discounted by the police on the score that the door was found locked from the outside. The neighbours are unable to throw any light on this mystery murder.

Kenworthy On The Danger Signal.

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The "rising" in Kashmir is the latest danger signal from Asia, says Com. Kenworthy, writing in the "Daily Express." He thinks that "it would be the height of folly to overlook the Indian situation because of our domestic difficulties and distractions." The Commander concludes:—

"The agitation in Kashmir comes partly from the Punjab Muslims and partly from Afghanistan. It is part of a settled plan aimed at Mahommedan domination over all that part of Asia and incidentally the swift downfall of British rule in India. The signs are plain and all can read them. It is absurd to advocate the setting up a responsible self-Government in India until a strong Central Administration which will govern India in the interests of Indians irrespective of creed or race with powerful armed forces for the purpose. Mr. Gandhi's idea of passive resistance and teaching the Muslim tribesmen of the mountains the use of the spinning wheel is sheer nonsense. Unless we can reassure the stable elements in India—Mahomedans and Hindus alike—that we intend to govern, all oratory at the Round Table Conference is mere waste of time."

Attempt To Assassinate King Zogu

7 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE TO ALBANIAN

LONDON, Oct. 3.

An Albanian G. Jeloshi has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for attempt to assassinate King Zogu in Vienna last February. Another Albanian, Cami, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment for aiding and betting him.—Reuter.

Cawnpore:—Four persons, Abdur Rahman alias Bans dhar of Bawah Pulsi Kachi, Kallu Lodh and Shyamlal, in the lock-up of the Cantonment Police Station escaped on Friday night by breaking the wall.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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WANTED—GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, MATRICULATES, non-matrics, Electricians, Mechanics, Wiremen, Fitters in India and abroad. Apply enclosing stamps to GOODWIN & CO., DELHI.
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A 3725

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced GRADUATE TUTOR and GUARDIAN, who can teach privately English, Mathematics, Hindi and History up to Matriculation. Better sportsman. Apply with testimonials stating minimum salary to Rai BAHADUR SETH MANIKCHAND B. SETHI, Binod Bhavan, Ujjain, C.I.
A 3727

WANTED—BRANCH SECRETARIES to organise "the Plebeian Benefit Scheme" on Rs. 150/- per month. Selected candidates must invest Rs. 150/-. Particulars from PLEBEIAN BANKING & TRADING CO., LTD., 3/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
A (2)

POST—PRIVATE SECRETARY, possessing the highest qualifications in English; and must know Sanskrit. Salary up to Rs 2,000 according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, and without which no applications will be considered, before 5th October, 1931, to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Raj Rishi Dev of Alwar.
A 3684

WANTED—URGENTLY experienced Sound Recording Man or Cameraman who thoroughly understands the working of Tanar-Light Sound Recorder for Rangoon. State experience and salary required. Apply, Post Box No. 885, Rangoon.
A R 5957

WANTED—General, special and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome Commission and some ORGANISERS on pay according to capacity throughout India and Burma for KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance business with unique previleges. Particulars from Managing Agents, at 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta or from Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, kitchen, privy with flush system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent and other particulars see Mr. Merwanji Nagporewalla, Soona-mer Villa, Linking Road, Khar.
C R306

TO BE LET—Big GODOWN (Basement) on Vittet Road, Ballard Pier, New Sudama House. Apply HARJIVAN VALJI, 12, Champa Gally.
C R5929

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

AMERICAN COTTON.—Saturday 6.05, Tuesday 6.16 and Thursday 5.97, were "Sunrise Weekly's" marvellously correct. Special Figure this week. Why buy expensive tips when we offer you every Saturday full week's daily Special figure for only one Rupee with sure guarantee of three figures right. Every Friday, we offer one free "Certainty" worth Rupees Ten to Weekly Buyers, with three cash prizes every week, worth Rupees thirty! Our motive is largest circulation, best tips at lowest price! PROFESSOR SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior.
P R5960

Loans

WANTED—TO ADVANCE on a freehold property in good locality Rs. 1,50,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/-. Interest seven per cent. free of income-tax. No brokers wanted. Apply to Post Box No. 928, Bombay.
L R 5959

Matrimonial

WANTED—A Marathi or Kanaree speaking educated BRAHMIN LADY below 20 to marry a young educated vegetarian Brahmin of Maharashtra, yearly income Rupees Four Thousand. Write, Box No. 1188, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R 5953

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SALE—FREEHOLD LAND, 1¼ Acres at Tungarli (Lonavla). For particulars, apply to Box No. 1189, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R 5954

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WANTED—Desirous efficiency in Hosiery Knittings in Rupees Forty only. Hosiery yarn and machines for sale at moderate price. Please write or see Mr. SEN, Elephant, Building, Fourth floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
T R5909

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY FORMULAS, real money savers, marvellous results. For particulars send anna stamp. SHILPIYONI, Matunga, Bombay.
T R 5955

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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W8

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

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Public Notices

PRICES GO HIGH!

ALL MOTOR OWNERS are informed that the prices of all Motor Goods are increased by 25 to 50 per cent., by all the members of our Union.

THE INDIAN MOTOR ACCESSORIES,
and
PETROL DEALERS' UNION,
BOMBAY.
3729.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 12th October, 1931, to Monday the 26th October 1931, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
AGENTS.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1931.
3726

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36(d) of the Municipal Act for calling a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION to consider a proposition for expressing the Corporation's opinion that the seizure of hawkers' goods by the Encroachment Department causes hardship to these poor people and for requesting the Commissioner to consider the desirability of immediately stopping the practice, etc., a SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION WILL BE HELD IN THE MUNICIPAL OFFICE ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER, 1931, AT 4-15 P.M. (BOMBAY TIME.)

By Order of the President,
A. V. SABNIS.
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 3rd October, 1931.
3728

NOTICE.

COTTON FACTORIES, MEWAR STATE.
HEAD OFFICE:—UDAIPUR.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Ginning Sundries, Lubricating Oils, Steel Hoops, Hessian Cloth, Machine spare parts, etc., required for the five Ginning and Pressing Factories of the State.

The prescribed forms of tender and conditions can be obtained from the General Manager's office at Bhilwara on payment of Rs. 2 only. Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed form and in sealed envelopes addressed to the General Manager, Cotton Factories, Udaipur, Rajputana from the 19th to 24th October, 1931.

Tenders not complying with the above mentioned conditions will not be considered.

RUSTOMJI,
General Manager,
Cotton Factories, (Mewar)
Udaipur.
3719.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1176 of 1931.

Messrs. OOTAMCHAND HIRJI, a firm, carrrying on business as Shroffs and Commission Agents at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

AMBARAM RUPJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at French Bridge, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Defendant.

To

AMBARAM RUPJI.

The defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this suit against you to recover from you the sum of Rs. 4,000 with interest, costs and interest on judgment and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of November, 1931, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Honourable Court and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 3rd day of Oct., 1931.
DHARAMSI DINKARRAU
& GODWIN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3724

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. Abdoo Bucker Abdul Rehman has agreed to purchase the land and premises belonging to the Estate of the late Ismail Beg Mahomed more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 20th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others representing the Estate of Ismail Beg Mahomed pursuant to the directions contained in the Orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure together with the messuage tenement for dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Custom House Road, within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1009 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 12-13, New No. 4839, Old Survey No. 1419 and New Survey No. 9552, Cadastral Survey No. 49 Fort Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by Marine Street, on or towards the West by Apollo Street, on or towards the South by junction of Apollo Street and Marine Street and on or towards the North by the property now or late partly of Yakum Soomah and partly of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1000, 1001 and 1059 and Street Nos. 76, 78, 109, 107, 105, 103 and 101.

LITTLE & CO.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3702

Auction Sales.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G.I.P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act, IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 21st October, 1931, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

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* Yamagata Maru	3807	6 Oct.	18 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.
x Tango ,,	6893	1 Nov.	13 ,,
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	@17 Nov.
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 Nov.	25 Nov.

*Do not carry passengers.
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REVENUE OFFICIAL WAYS

Alleged Excesses In Villages

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, Oct. 1.

Reports of alleged excesses by petty revenue officials in village Ninana Teh Baghpat have been received here.

It appears that Government dues were demanded from one Ch. Harnam Singh, who promised to pay on the next day. It is alleged that when he went to the choupal with the money he was beaten mercilessly till he vomitted blood. On his paying his own dues he was asked to pay for the whole Mahal. He being unable to pay, it is stated that some constables removed his belongings to the Choupal.

One Ranpat Lamberdar of the same village is also alleged to have been beaten after being summoned to Baghpat.

PRESIDENCY MUSLIM WEEK

Teachers' Conference On Friday

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 1.

In connection with the celebrations of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Week, the 8th session of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Teachers' Conference will hold its sitting on the morning of the 9th inst. under the presidency of Professor Wahajuddin, of the Osmania College, Aurangabad. Mr. Mahomedali Dostmahomed, Chairman of the City School Board will be the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The annual session of the Bombay Presidency Kazi Khatib Watandars' Conference will also hold its sitting. Sardar Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan First Class Sardar of the Deccan will presice.

Learned lecturers of all India fame and distinguished personages will take part in its deliberations.

Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer is giving a garden party in honour of H. H. The Nawab of Sachin and the President-elect and delegates on the 7th afternoon.

WOMAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Gomatibai a middle aged Bania woman was commited to Sessions by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday. She was charged with setting fire to the clothes of a woman Banibai and thereby causing her death.

While answering the charge against her Gomatibai wept bitterly in the Esplanade Police Court, and made a statement pleading not guilty. She said that she was assaulted by Banibai and one Pranjivandas, and added that she was a very poor woman and there was no body to look after her boy. Her son, who was also present in the Court, burst into tears. It was a pathetic scene, both the mother and the son weeping and the former pleading that she was not guilty of the charge against her.

MILL WORKERS OBSERVE HARTAL.

Go In Procession And Collect Funds For Roy's Defence.

Thousands of mill workers in the city responded to the appeal of the "M. N. Roy Defence Committee", and observed a hartal on Saturday. In the morning members of the Committee were seen moving about in the mill area and persuading the workers to stop work for a day. As a result many workers did not present themselves for work and consequently some of the mills had to remain entirely closed, while many of the mills worked with only a partial compliment of workers.

PROCESSION.

In the evening the Committee organised a procession which started from Chaupatty and paraded through principal streets in the city shouting red slogans and collecting funds for the defence of Mr. M. N. Roy.

FORTHCOMING POONA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Oct. 3.

Arrangements are almost complete for the coming Muslim Conference sessions from the 7th inst. A large number of delegates are expected from different parts of the Presidency.

The Nawab of Sachin arrives with Begum Saheba on the 6th noon, while Justice Tyebji, President-elect on the 7th morning.

The Acting-Governor of Bombay will attend the functions.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH'S ACTIVITIES.

Khadi Worth Rs. 1,500 Sold

On Mahatma Gandhiji's birthday the members of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh sold Khadi worth Rs. 1,500.

On Saturday the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh hawked khadi till 3-30 p.m. and after this a large procession of women of Bombay clad in Kesaria Sarees started from Daryastan Galli, Mandvi and passed through the principal streets in the city and dispersed at the Congress House after being addressed by Shrimati Perinbhen Captain and Ratanben Mehta and singing "Bande Mataram."

To-day (Sunday) All the Sevikas who have given in their names for the "Priti Bhojana" are expected at the Congress House exactly at 11 a.m. In the afternoon the members of the Desh Sevika Sangh and Rashtriya Stree Sabha hawk khadi as usual.

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What the People Say

WHY THIS PROFITEERING?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall feel obliged if you will kindly allow me space to draw the attention of the powers that be to the fact that some wines, spirits and drugs merchants have already been charging excess for the sale of stock already in their hands for which they have not paid extra duties imposed by the new Government schedule. Were Government to take steps to ascertain from sale books what stocks have been sold at excess charges and what quantities remain in hand on which the stockists have not paid the enhanced Government dues, further revenue to a considerable extent would be secured which would go to ease financial pressure. If people are made to pay excess for stock in hand on which the merchants have not paid any change, there is no reason why excess duty or suffered from ex the State should not benefit from the profiteering of the merchants. —Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

October 1.

IMPORT DUTY ON STEEL

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the supplimentary Finance Bill, a surcharge of 1|4 of the existing duties is levied on all imports of steel articles protected as well as unprotected. As the Steel Protection Act is in force till 31st March 1933, the instructions to the Customs authorities issued by the Central Board of Revenue to collect surcharge on protected steel articles has caused consternation amongst the steel merchants of Bombay and their Committee has wired their protest to the Government of India. In their opinion surcharge can be levied on revenue duties only as was done in the last annual finance Bill and not on protective duties otherwise protection would be excessive and indiscriminate which was not the intention of the Legislature.

The burden on steel consumers is excessively heavy and unbearable as will be seen from the following table:—

Articles	Circi prices on 21st Sept.	Existing duties per ton on continental steel.	Surcharge	Total duties	percentages of cost to duty.
Steel Bars	Rs. 56	Rs. 37	Rs. 9-4	Rs. 46.4	83 p.c.
„ Angles	Rs. 56	Rs. 30	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 37.8	68 p.c.
„ Tees	Rs. 61	Rs. 30	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 37.8	62 p.c.
„ Joists	Rs. 56	Rs. 30	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 37.8	70 p.c.
„ Plates	Rs. 74	Rs. 35	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 42.8	59 p.c.
„ Sheets	Rs. 80	Rs. 59	Rs. 14-12	Rs. 73.12	92 p.c.
Galvanised sheets	Rs. 135	Rs. 67	Rs. 16-12	Rs. 83.12	62 p.c.

The burden thus ranges from 59 per cent to 92 per cent on articles of daily use in buildings and in articles used by farmers and poor people and it is the duty of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the members of the Legislative Assembly to see that the surcharge is not levied on protected steel articles. The protective duties are heavy in themselves and Government make nearly 2 crores of profit from them every year and now they are out to make 50 lakhs more. The Steel Protection Act is in force till 31st March 1933 and it is a question whether protective duties without the previous express sanction of the Legislature. Such a sanction was obtained in January last when additional protective duties were levied on Galvanized Sheets and it is surprising that the Government have levied such a heavy surcharge without the express sanction of the Legislature.—Yours etc.

G. B. TRIVEDI.

Navsari Chambers,
October 1.

"SAKTI MANDIRAM"

An Appeal

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sjt. E. C. Kunhikannan Nambiar, Secretary of the Kerala Yuvak Sangham, is now in our midst with a view to obtain some financial help for completing the "Sakti Mandiram" which was started prior to the last Civil Disobedience Campaign but suspended until, now. The objects of the "Sakti Mandiram" among others are:—

1. To inculcate a sense of discipline and service in the younger generation.
2. To organise a volunteer corps for national service.
3. To train up village workers. Special emphasis will be laid on the revival of "Kalari" which played an important part in Kerala National life in the old days.

Sjt. K. Kelappan, President of the K.P.C.C., refers to him as a "sincere worker" and as one who "appreciably contributed to the success of the last fight". I have no doubt that with a noble record of service behind him Mr. Nambiar can be depended upon to make the best possible use of our donations in the field of national reconstruction.

I am aware that the present economic depression has resulted in much unemployment among our ranks and public calls on our slender purses have been on the increase. Notwithstanding these disturbing factors, I feel bold to approach you in the belief that good causes seldom lack public support and that Mr. Nambiar will obtain the help for which he has come to Bombay.—Yours, etc.

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

S. I. Buildings,
Bombay 19,
September 30.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE COURSES

Grievances About Sanitary Engineering Department.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is after due consideration that I have decided to bring to the notice of the public, the chairman and the Board Members of the V.J.T. Institute, the long felt grievances of the Sanitary Engineering Students.

It is really a pity that this Institute being the only of its kind in India where there is a Sanitary Engineering Class, there should have been no attempt made on the part of the authorities to raise the standard of instruction in that Department. The present standard of instruction, by far, falls short of the standard as required by the Engineering Departments.

There is no limit to the grievances of the students, but I shall try to give some of them briefly.

While all the other Departments of the Institute have their respective Deputy Heads, it is amazing that there is none for the Sanitary Engineering Department. The result is that the two Assistants are overburdened with many subjects which ought to have been under the charge of the Deputy Head. The very important subject Hydraulics is not taught to students, there being nobody to teach the subject.

No Engineer is worth the name who has not any knowledge of Hydraulics.

Most of the students' time is devoted to Plumbing practice. For the first three years he goes on making lead cornors, pipe bending and lead burning etc. Two years are unnecessary wasted in repeating the old work that is done in first year. I would rather suggest to the Board Members to come and see personally what the students do in "Plumbing Practice." In the first 3 years, many do not know much about "fittings." The result is that they go out for outside practice in the final year, they are blank in the practical side of the Sanitary Engineering. They are not taken anywhere to visit works. How can they have a practical idea of the work? Surveying and develling is done only in the vicinity of the Institute. I would request the Chairman and the Board Members to institute an equiry into the grievances of the students.—Yours, etc.

"FACTS."

ROOT CAUSE OF PRESENT CRISIS

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is customary with the western publicists to create a smoke-screen to hide their errors. The capacity of the western press to issue half-truths, has now been well recognised. But few people know that this propaganda habit has so warped the intellect of even the independent thinkers in the west that they readily fall a victim to theories.

For instance, in the present crisis Mr. Keynes lays the blame at the door of the bankers. For, he says, the crisis is a bankers's crisis. Similarly others lay the blame at the door of the gold standard. And so on and so forth.

What, however, is the actual state of affairs? If you go to any trade exchange in the world and find a big operator risking large operations you will find the wise men thinking. The same is the case with the world. The biggest operator on the exchanges of the world is risking largely for the last twenty years. And he is failing. Hence the present dislocation. When a big operator fails in any trade the market for that trade is dislocated. Similarly the biggest operator in the world—the British Empire—is failing. Hence the great disturbance.

It has gambled and gambled. It has concentred round a small place in Lancashire sixty million spindles out of a world total of 160 millions in the belief that the world would go on buying its cloth for all time to come. It has worked its coal mines in the belief that Welsh coal is the only coal in the world. It has built ships with the sure belief that the waters would not carry cargo unless it was in British ships. It has sunk millions in rubber plantation in Sudan, cotton plantation, in jute tea and indigo plantations in India. And all these works have been based on the assumption that the profits that were possible twenty years ago would be possible for all time. And last but not least it has gambled in adding to an overgrown Empire vast tracts of land which have cost the British taxpayer heavily.

And now it is overwhelmed. It believes that it has secured its position by bankers' manipulations. But it will soon find that it is mistaken. For the present crisis is not a bankers' crisis It is a trade crisis and England cannot hope to balance its trade account any more.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. DIVANJI.

Khar, Sept. 22.

PUBLIC SERVICES AND RETRENCHMENT.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—We find in these days of economic upheavals, when swift remedies are required, retrenchment committees recommending some cuts in the pay given to the various branches of Government Services. But the recommendations cannot be put into effect due to the fact that unless there is a cut in the pay of the superior Services like the I. C. S. no cuts in the other services can justly made. It is again pointed out that I.C.S. have entered into a Covenant with the Government and unless the sanction of Parliament is obtained no cuts can be effected; such a sanction is not easily forthcoming; hence no cuts can be effected in the pay of the other services, i.e., no trenchment. Thus a vicious circle is completed.

How can the Gordian-knot be broken? If we look to the total payments received by an I.C.S. we find that they consist of two different kinds of payments; (1) Basic Pay governed by a covenant, (2) Other Allowances like overseas allowances, compensatory allowances, free passage for self and family, etc., which are "not governed by a covenant;" but by the action of the executive government. The second kind of payments were exorbitantly increased at the instance of the Lee Commission and consist of such things as the remitting of the payments at the exchange rate of 2shs. a ruppee although the statutory ratio is and was 1sh. 6d.. this Government losing 6d. on every rupee remitted. The executive can immediately stop these payments effecting heavy retrenchment. As regards the basic pay the sanction of Parliament should be obtained.

The rest of the services are not governed by a covenant and no difficulty would arise; cuts should be immediately effected. Would that the bureaucracy listen and help poor India.—Yours, etc.

TANUBHAI DEVIDAS DESAI.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, September 30.

The long awaited Supplementary Budget of the Government of India has been published on Tuesday night and in view of further increases proposed in Duties on Imported yarns our market has been very unsettled and irregular this morning. As a matter of fact there had been already very high Duties on Artificial Silk yarns, Spun Silk yarns, Woollen yarns and others and the additional Surcharge that has been proposed in the Budget very unfavourably affected the prospects of business in almost all imported yarns. So far as local yarns are concerned the tendency is slightly better in view of the Custom Duty of half anna per lb., on imported cotton and also in view of the general feeling of confidence regarding the future of the Mill Industry. But even yet it is too early to anticipate the effects of the Budget, on the Trade in general and on the Yarn market in particular and therefore our market has opened very unsettled and irregular this morning with prices fluctuating either way. It is also believed that the Budget will prove more or less favourable to the Mill Industry as a whole but the heavy increases in income-tax and other taxes have rather produced a very unfavourable feeling in Trade circles at present and it remains to be seen how far the Mill industry will be benefitted directly as a result of the Budget.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There had been increased inquiry in Manchester yarns during the last week, but the dealers were awaiting the changes in the Customs Duty on imported yarns before placing fresh business. The general increase in Surcharge by 25 per cent. will naturally affect to some extent imports of Manchester yarns although in a way this will be offset by the Duty on imported cotton to the extent of half an anna per lb. We therefore anticipate some increased business in Manchester yarns in the next few weeks unless Boycott Movement prevents the dealers from doing so. There has been gradual improvement in prices of Manchester yarns for ready delivery.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices in Japanese yarns have been fluctuating very violently during the last 4|5 days as a result of the depreciation of Sterling and the appreciation in the value of the Yen. At the moment prices are very irregular and unsettled and forward business is almost at a stand-still. Mercerized yarns as well as cotton yarns have shown some further improvement and dealers have been getting better prices for their stocks.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The heavy fall in Sterling during the last week has resulted in the increase of the prices of Artificial Silk yarns here to the extent of about 25 per cent and besides this, in the Budget, Custom Duty has been increased by 8-3|4 per cent. and which now stands as high as 18-3|4 per cent. Calculating on the present Dollar Sterling Cross Rate on the basis of 390 or thereabouts the cost would be higher to the extent of about one-third of the price ruling hitherto and we doubt whether the consumers will be in a position to pay such a big advance at least for the next few months. It seems clear to us that there will be a heavy fall in consumption of Artificial Silk yarns which was already considerably lowered and in our opinion it will be now not more than 25 per cent. of what it was during the last several years. It is true the Tafetta cloth is now taxed to the extent of 50 per cent. but we feel no doubt the Japanese Mill-owners will reduce their prices sufficiently to meet the Indian markets in any circumstances.

INDIAN YARNS.

The feeling is generally better during the last 4—5 days on account of improvement in cotton and other commodities and confidence has been slowly gaining ground. There have been increased inquiries from upcountry markets but business resulting has been limited inasmuch as prices offered are yet low. Monsoon is favourable and we believe once confidence is restored there will be gradual improvement in demand for yarns.

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The Press Gag.

ITS REPRESSIVE & RIGOROUS PROVISIONS

The following is the report of Select Committee on the Press Bill.

The Bill "to provide against the publication of matter inciting to or encouraging murder or violence" as amended by the Select Committee retains many objectionable features. We give below the important changes proposed by the Committee, which have the object of making the Bill a thoroughly repressive legislative weapon:—

Whereas it is expedient to provide against the publication of matter inciting to or encouraging murder or violence.' It is hereby enacted as follows:—

This Act may be called the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931. It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas. It shall remain in force for one year only, but the Governor-General-in-Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that it shall remain in force for a further period not exceeding one year.

CONTROL OF PRINTING-PRESSES AND NEWSPAPERS.

Any person keeping a printing-press who is required to make a declaration under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, 'may be required by' the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, 'for reasons to be recorded in writing, to deposit with the Magistrate within ten days from the day on which the declaration is made, security to such an amount, not being more than one thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may in each case think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India as the persons making the deposit may choose:

* * *

Provided that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous keeper of the printing-press, the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to three thousand rupees.

(2) Where security required under sub-section (1) has been deposited in respect of any printing-press, and for a period of three months from the date of the declaration mentioned in sub-section (1) no order is made by the Local Government under section 4 in respect of such press, the security shall, on application by the keeper of the press, be refunded.

Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press kept in any place in the territories under its administration, in respect of which 'security under the provisions of this Act has not been required, or having been required has been refunded under sub-section (2), is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1) the Local Government may, by notice in writing 'to the keeper of the press stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, order' the keeper .....to deposit with the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction the press is situated security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than three thousand rupees as the Local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India 'as the person making the deposit may choose.'

Such notice shall appoint a date, not being sooner than the tenth day of the date of issue of the notice, on or before which the deposit shall be made.

Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing-press in respect of which any security has been ordered to be deposited under section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which—

(a) incite to or encourage, or tend to incite to or to encourage, the commission of any offence of murder or any cognizable offence involving violence, or

(b) directly or indirectly express approval or admiration of any such offence, or of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed any such offence.

the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinion are of the nature described above—

(i) where security has been deposited, declare such security or any portion thereof, to be forfeited to His Majesty, or

(ii) where security has not been deposited, declare the press to be forfeited to His Majesty,

'and may also declare' all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

'Explanation.—No expression of approval or admiration made in a historical or literary work shall be deemed to be of the nature described in this sub-section unless it has the tendency described in clause (a).

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of the issue of a notice under sub-section (1) 'declaring a security or any portion thereof to be forfeited,' the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 shall be deemed to be annulled.

DEPOSIT OF FURTHER SECURITY.

Where the security given in respect of any press, or any portion thereof, has been declared forfeited under section 4 'or section 6,' every person making a fresh declaration in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall deposit with the Magistrate before whom such declaration is made security to such an amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India 'as the person making the deposit may choose.'

Where a portion only of security given in respect of such press has been declared forfeited under section 4 or section 6, any unforfeited balance still in deposit shall be taken as part of the amount of security required under sub-section (1).

If, after ..... security has been deposited 'under section 5, the printing-press is again used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper, book or other document containing any words, signs or visible representations which, in the opinion of the Local Government, are of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing-press, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations, declare—

(a) the further security so deposited, or any portion thereof, and

(b) all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in British India

to be forfeited to His Majesty.

'After the expiry of ten days from the issue of a notice under sub-Section (1), the declaration made in respect of such press under section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled.

DEPOSIT OF SECURITY BY PUBLISHER OF NEWSPAPER.

Any publisher of a newspaper who is required to make a declaration under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, 'may be required by' the Magistrate before whom the declaration is made, 'for reasons to be recorded in writing, to deposit with the Magistrate within ten days from the day on which the declaration is made,' security to such an amount, not being less than one thousand or more than ten thousand rupees, as the Magistrate may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India 'as the person making the deposit may choose:'

Provided .....that if a deposit has been required under sub-section (3) from any previous publisher of the newspaper, the security which may be required under this sub-section may amount to three thousand rupees.

'Where security required under sub-section (1) has been deposited in respect of any newspaper, and for a period of three months from the date of the declaration mentioned in sub-section (1) no order is made by the Local Government under section 8 in respect of such newspaper, the security shall, on application by the publisher of the newspaper, be refunded.

Whenever it appears to the Local Government that newspaper published within its territories, in respect of which 'security under provisions of this Act has not been required, or having been required has been refunded under sub-section (2), contains any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing 'to the publisher of such newspaper, stating or describing such words, signs or visible representations,' require the publisher to deposit with the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the newspaper is published, security to such an amount, not being less than five hundred or more than three thousand rupees, as the Local Government may think fit to require, in money or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India.

'Such notice shall appoint a date, not being sooner than the tenth day after the date of the issue of the notice, on or before which the deposit shall be made.

PENALTY.

Whoever keeps in his posession a press which is used for the printing of books or papers without making a deposit under section 3 or section 5, 'as required by the Local Government or the Magistrate, as the case may be,' shall on conviction by a Magistrate be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act. 1867.

(2) Whoever publishes any newspaper without making a deposit under section 7 or section 9, "as required by the Local Government or the Magistrate, as the case may be," or publishes such newspaper knowing that such security has not been deposted, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be liable to the penalty to which he would be liable if he had failed to make the declaration prescribed by section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1967.

Where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing-press under * * section 3 * *, such press shall not be used for the printing or publishing of any newspaper, book or other document "after the expiry of the time allowed to make the deposit" until the deposit has been made, "and where a deposit is required from the keeper of a printing-press under section 5, such press shall not be used until the deposit has been made".

(2) Where any printing-press is used in contravention of subsection (1), the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper thereof, declare the press * * to be forfeited to His Majesty.

(3) "Where a deposit is required from the publisher of a newspaper under section 7 and the deposit is not made within the time allowed, the declaration made by the publisher under section 5 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, shall be deemed to be annulled."

Where any person has deposited any security under this Act and ceases to keep the press in respect of which such security was deposited, or, being a publisher, makes a declaration under section 8 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, he may apply to the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such press is situate for the return of the said security; and thereupon such security shall, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate and subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, be returned to such person.

COGNIZABLE AND NON-BAILABLE OFFENCE.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, any offence punishable under sub-section (1), and any abetment of any such offence, shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

POWERS OF HIGH COURT.

(1) "The keeper of a printing-press who has been ordered to deposit security under sub-section (3) of section 3, or the publisher of a newspaper who has been ordered to deposit security under sub-section (3) of section 7, or any" person having an interest in any property in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under section 4, section 6, section 8, section 10 or section 19 may, within two months from the date of such order, apply to the High Court for the local area in which such order was made to set aside such order, "and the High Court shall decide if" the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order was made 'did or' did not contain any words, signs or visible representations of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1).

("2) The keeper of a printing-press in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under sub-section (2) of section 12 on the ground that it has been used in contravention of sub-section (1) of that section may apply to such High Court to set aside the order on the ground that the press was not so used.

24. Every such application shall be heard and determined by a Special Bench of the High Court composed of three Judges, or, where the High Court consists of less than three Judges, of all the Judges.

(1) If it appears to the Special Bench "on an application under sub-section (1) of section 23" that the words, signs or visible representations contained in the newspaper, book or other document in respect of which the order in question was made were not of the nature described in section 4, sub-section (1), the Special Bench shall set aside the order ** *.

"(2) If it appears to the Special Bench on an application under sub-section (2) of section 23 that the printing-press was not used in contravention of sub-section (1) of section 12, it shall set aside the order of forfeiture.

(3) Where there is a difference of opinion among the Judges forming the Special Bench, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of the majority (if any) of those Judges.

(4) Where there is no such majority which concurs in setting aside the order in question, 'the' order shall stand.

On the hearing of "an application under sub-section (1) of section 23" with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper published after the commencement of this Act may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, in respect of which the order * * was made.

PROCEDURE IN HIGH COURT.

Every High Court shall, as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed the practice of such Court in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable, to such applications.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Full Text.

Sir Hari Singh Gour and Messrs. B. R. Puri, B. Sitaram Raju, A. Hoon and C. S. Ranga Iyer have appended the following minute of dissent to the Select Committee Report:—

While we acknowledge that the Select Committee have materially recast the Bill submitted to it for re-consideration, we feel constrained to have to record our considered dissent from several provisions which we think require to be further amended.

We categorise them as follows:—

Clause 1.—We think that the preamble is too wide because the word "violence" in the preamble though it is qualified in clause 4 (a) of the Bill is still susceptible of misconstruction and might conceivably be used to enlarge the operation of the clause dealing with such offence. We therefore suggest that certain qualifying words such as "certain acts of violence" be added. In this connection we invite reference to our comment under clause 4.

Clause 2 (3).—Some of us think that the power given to the Governor General in Council to extend the Act to a further period not exceeding one year is unjustified.

Clause 3.—The principle of section 3 requiring a new press to give security is we think unsound. We think that every press must be presumed to start with innocent intentions, and if it abuses its privilege it can be dealt with as provided in clause 3 (3).

Assuming that security is to be taken from a new press we think that Magisterial order should be appealable to the High Court. In this connection we would note that the Government of India Act gives the High Court general power of superintendence, direction and control over all courts subordinate thereto, and there is no reason why that control should be withheld in a magisterial order passed under this clause.

We think that the proceedings before the Magistrate, even though summary, should be of a judicial character and the accused should be given an opportunity to show cause before any order to his prejudice is passed.

In view of the michief aimed at and small presses used for the dissemination of such news the amount of the security seems to us excessive.

We need scarcely add that three months' probation allowed under clause 3 should be omitted if appeal is allowed to the High Court.

TOO WIDE PHRASEOLOGY.

Clause 4.—The wording of this clause is still too wide and might be construed to extend to cases not intended to be covered by it.

Particularly in clause 4 (b) the closing lines to the effect that any printing press which directly or indirectly expresses approval or admiration "of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed any such offence" are too wide and might expose a person who incidently comments upon the merits of the offender unconnected with the offence and without detracting from its gravity to the penalty of the section. We think that the clause should be made subject to the dominating purpose of clause (a).

We think that the phrase "cognizable offence involving violence" is apt to be misunderstood and, if so, misapplied. The criminal jurisprudence of the country knows what cognizable offence is, but the phrase "involving violence" is new and its application might be given an elasticity ncommensurate with the real purpose of the Bill.

Clause 5.—In view of what we have stated before, namely, that the offendng presses are small and inconsequential as regards their value, the maximum sum of Rs. 10,000 fixed for deposit of further security is excessive.

We have already made it clear that before forfeiture is ordered or a deposit of a sum is demanded the salutary rule of 'audia alteram partem' should not be departed from.

HIGH COURT SHOULD HAVE FULL POWER.

Clause 7.—We do not think that it was the intention of the Press Act of 1910 that double security should be demanded from a person when he is both the keeper and publisher. In this case we think that the person being the same only one security should suffice.

Clause 8.—We think that the High Court should have jurisdiction to revise orders passed under this clause.

Clause 9.—We think that the High Court should have jurisdiction to go into the 'quantum' of security demanded under this clause.

Clause 23.—We have already commented upon the limited powers given to the High Courts. In particular we observe that this clause does not give power to enquire whether the document in question was or was not published by the accused.

Clause 30.—We strongly feel that the forfeiture under this clause should be subject to all 'bona fide' encumbrances created on the press, since forfeiture would otherwise penalise wholly innocent third parties, since forfeiture of the property by the Crown creates a paramount right and would destroy all incumbrances, charges and claims, however well founded, in favour of persons, however innocent.

FLOOD RELIEF WORKER ARRESTED

K. C. Das' Mopla Day Speech

SOCIAL UPLIFT WORKING KERALA

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Sept. 28.

Mr. Kiram Chandra Das who was arrested by the Calicut Police under Section 117 I.P.C. for delivering a speech on the "Moplah Day" has been refused bail by the Additional District Magistrate, on the ground that the alleged offences are all non-bailable.

Mr. Das came to Calicut for subscriptions for the Bengal Flood Distress Relief Fund.

A strong local committee has been formed for a defence of Mr. Das. Funds are collected. The Bengal Congress Committee is in communication with the Kerala Committee in this connection.

TOWARDS SOCIAL UPLIFT.

An ambitious programme of social uplift among the Moplah community has been adopted by the Working Committee of the Kerala Muslim Mejliss which was inaugurated at the last All-Kerala Muslim Conference held in Tellicherry. A Muslim Education Board consisting of 12 members is formed to collect materials for tendering evidence to the Moslem Education Committee appointed by the Government. Another Committee is appointed for organisation of the Mejliss work.

THAT PRESS BILL.

A Press Association has been formed here by the Editors of the Champion, the Mathrubhumi, the W.C. Spectator, the W.C. Reformer, the Kerala Patrika and the Al-Ameen. Editors of other newspapers in Malabar and the proprietors of the Printing Presses have been requested to join the Association. The first act of the Malabar Press Association was to protest against the new Press Bill which was condemned as unnecessary in view of the provisions in the Penal Code, as a menace to the freedom of the press and as an obstruction to the political education of the masses.

FLAG CONTROVERSY.

A member of the Cannanore Municipal Council tabled a comprehensive resolution for identification of the Council with the Congress movement. He wanted the hoisting of the tricolour National Flag on all municipal buildings, the teaching of Hindi in all schools, the exhibition of Mahatma's portrait and also Mohamed Ali's portrait in all schools.

Of these proposals, the one relating to the flag was disallowed by the Chairman who held that the resolution would be unconstitutional.

TEMPLE SATYAGRAHA?

A monster meeting of orthodox people in Guruvayur was addressed by Mr. Kelappan and other congressmen urging them to admit the "untouchables" into the famous Krishna Temple, and proposing to start "Satyagraha" for that purpose in the Temple if the demand is refused. The congressmen have fixed November 1st for the Satyagraha and have organised an All-Kerala propaganda to enlist public support.

"THE GANDHI IMPOSTURE"

Hindrance To Peace And Progress?

Mr. Gandhi's tardy decision to come to London, writes Mr. J. E. Woolacott in the "Daily Mail," has been welcomed by many authorities on Indian affairs in this country, because they realise that it will help to put an end to the Gandhi imposture.

Those who know the history of this wily old politician, realise that when he indulges in his usual fatuous vapourings in London, the public here will see for themselves the folly of looking to him for a settlement of the Indian problem, and also judge for themselves whether he is a statesman or a saint.

Eight years ago, before the era of "agreements" or "truces" with the implacable enemies of the British, Mr. Gandhi was under lock and key for his seditious activities. A demand for his release put forward in the Legislative Assembly drew from Sir Malcolm Hailey, speaking for the Government of India, not only an emphatic negative, but a description of the saintly one which did not err on the side of severity, severe though it was.

"Gandhi," he affirmed, "has done more than any man in his generation to disturb the peace of India; he has done more to hamper its constitutional and political advance."

TORN FROM THEIR CONTEXTS!

In face of the horrible massacres of Cawnpore and Benares, which were checked by the presence of British troops, Gandhi openly asserted, that he was personally in favour of doing without an army. Is it any wonder that the Moslems are bitter? But blood shed is a minor matter to Gandhi, as his utterances show. There stands on record a statement of his in which, discussing the communal danger, he said: "I would prefer any day anarchy and chaos to an armed peace brought about by the bayonet between the Hindus and Mahommedans."

Again, he contended, Indians were able to take charge of the military dispositions of the country, and he added: "The worst that may happen is that we may be blotted out from the face of the earth."

In another of his public utterances he boasted of his attempts to create a mutiny in the Indian Army. He declared that he began to tamper with the loyalty of the sepoys even before the Congress had done so, and he claimed the right openly to tell the troops that they participated in the wrongs of the Government.

"IMPULSIVE FANATIC."

The hardest things said about Gandhi have been said by Indians. Sir Sankaran Nair, once described him as "an impulsive fanatic, indifferent to facts, but obsessed by phantasmagoria, and charged him "with doing everything in his power to increase racial and class-hatred." Yet, we have been asked to haggle with this crazy intriguer over the disposal of an empire.

It is impossible to pin Gandhi down to anything definite for any length of time. In the course of his career he has described medical skill as "the essence of black magic"; he has asserted that hospitals are instruments of the devil; he has urged that India's salvation consist in unlearning what she has learnt during the past fifty years, and that railways, telegraphs, hospitals, lawyers and doctors "will all have to go."

He has repeatedly promised India Swaraj within a given period, and he has deceived and ruined a great number of his own countrymen by holding out to them prospects which he well knew to be unattainable.

Cambay Industries & State Aid

(From a Correspondent.)

CAMBAY, Oct. 1.

Cambay celebrated with eclat and enthusiasm the 21st birthday of H. H. the Nawab Saheb Hussen Yaverkhar yesterday (Wednesday). A Darbar was held. Mr. Vasudev B. Mehta, the Dewan Saheb, offered congratulations to H. H. the Nawab Saheb and wished him many many happy returns of it. He referred to the great interest he took in the all-round progress of his subjects—especially education and industrial advancement and the ample proof he had given of the same within the short course of one year. Agriculturally the year was expected to be a bumper one, and he expressed the hope that the trade revival would take place. He referred to the help which the state was giving to the local Mill, the Electric Company, the match factory and other industries.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb, in reply, said the industrial condition was not a good one, but he expected that there would soon be a revival. The State would do its utmost to help the industries of Cambay. Then he made certain announcement, seven prisoners were released. A large sum of Tagavi was remitted. The people of Sakarpur (a village of Cambay) were given the Octroi remission, and the collection of octoi duty on the birthday was to be stopped for ever.

Depressed Classes Board.

CONSULTATIVE AND ADVISORY FUNCTIONS ONLY.

The following communique has been issued by the Director of Information, Bombay:

A resolution of the Government of Bombay issued on September 30, states:—

"On the recommendation of the Depressed Classes and the Aboriginal Tribes Committee Government have already appointed a Backward Class Officer and sanctioned the necessary staff in order to enable him to watch over the interest of these classes and see that their progress is continuous and their rights upheld.

"They have recently accepted a resolution of the Legislative Council advocating the appointment of a Backward Classes Board on the lines proposed by the Committee, and have now directed that such a Board should be constituted as soon as may be on the following lines:—

(a) the functions of the Board will be purely consultative and advisory;

(b) the Board should not only advise on points referred to them by Government or by the Backward Class Officer, but may also take the initiative in tendering advice on any important problems specially affecting the Backward Classes;

(c) the Board will be advisory to Government and all their resolutions and other communications should be addressed to Government in the General Department;

(d) the proceedings of the Board will not be open to the public.

Government has also appointed Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Backward Class Officer to be the President of this Advisory Board and the Assistant Backward Class Officer to be the ex-officio Secretary.

COMPOSITION OF BOARD.

Government consider that the composition of the Board suggested by the Committee in paragraph 111 of their Report is unnecessarily rigid. They have decided, therefore, that the Board should be constituted at present in the following manner:—

(i) Government will appoint on the Board all Backward Class Members of the Legislative Council;

(ii) the Legislative Council will be asked to elect on the Board three non-Backward Class Members of the Legislative Council to represent general interests;

(iii) Government will have power to nominate on the Board any other persons who have special knowledge or experience of the needs of the Depressed Classes, the Aboriginal tribes and the other Backward Classes;

(iv) the Board will have the power to co-opt additional members to advise on specific matters, but the members who are co-opted should not have the right of voting.

Government have appointed Dr. P. G. Solanki, M.L.C., and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.L.C., to be members of the Advisory Board. The President of the Legislative Council should be moved to invite the Council to elect 3 representatives. The remaining nominations will be made after the results of the elections are known."

"SATYAGRAHA AT KALARAM TEMPLE."

Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, General Secretary, Temple Entry Satyagrah, Nasik, writes, drawing our attention to the report published in our issue of the 25th ultimo, and says the substance is more or less correct, but the campaign of the Satyagraha is to be led and managed under the instruction of their leader Dr. Ambedkar. Mr. Javalkar whose name is mentioned in the report has nothing to do with the Satyagraha of the Depressed Classes."

Luna Park.

A representative Committee has been formed and will be known as the Bombay United Charities. An arrangement has been made whereby Luna Park will be run during the whole of the coming season by the United Charities in conjunction with the proprietor, the object being to obtain funds for distribution among various charitable institutions in Bombay irrespective of caste, creed or colour. In addition to the ordinary nightly show at this popular Amusement Park, arrangements have been made for the running of special feature nights at regular intervals, and the United Charities have already been promised the assistance of many well-known volunteers in the cause of charity, both ladies and gentlemen. It is anticipated that local charitable institutions will benefit very considerably as a result of this arrangement. The admission to Luna Park is annas 2, with plenty of fun with no further cost.

Jorhat.—The residential house of late Rai Bahadur Jagannath Barooah valued at over a lakh of rupees has been bequeathed by his grandson Mr. Muralidhar Barooah and formally made over to a Trust Board for the benefit of the Jorhat College. The College will henceforth be named Jagannath Barooah College, Jorhat.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

FOURTH DAY OF GANDHI WEEK: Concert of S. S. Vidyalaya, Jinnah Hall, 9-30 p.m.

Cinema Show. Kamatipura Bazar Road Girls' School compound, 8-30 p.m.

KHADI PHERI IN 'C' WARD.

Shriyut Narayan Balvant Despande, the President of the 'C' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, and others hawked khaddar on the 4th instant and sold khaddar worth nearly Rs. 300.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

In sad memory of my only brother GANPATRAO PUNDLIC DHUMATKER, who departed this life this day in 1927.

Requiescat in Pace

Your sufferings always felt. GOD is JUST and MERCIFUL to repentants. No influence of BODY penance or MONEY offerings. DUTY essential.

A. T. U. C. WEEKLY.

"Railway Mazdoor" a weekly organ of the A. I. T. U. C. for Railway Workers co-ordinating their economic and political struggle is to be started. It will be published from Bombay; the first issue will be out on Wednesday the 7th instant. The paper will be half in English and half in Hindi.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL FUND.

There will be a general meeting of the subscribers to the King Edward Memorial Hospital Fund, at the Hospital buildings to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. under the presidency of the Collector and President, King Edward Memorial Hospital Committee.

UNITY CLUB.

Anybody wishing to do social work should call at the "Unity Club," Pratt Building, Hughes Road to-day (Monday) at 5-15 p.m.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, Prof. C. N. Vakil, University Professor of Economics, Bombay, will deliver a public lecture on "The Changing Rupee and New Taxation" to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpatty. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta has kindly consented to preside.

SEND OFF TO MR. GIRI.

Under the auspices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union, and G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, a joint meeting of the Railwaymen of the B. B. & C. I. Rly and G. I. P. Rly. will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Dhuru Hall, Dadar to give a send-off to Mr. V. V. Giri, on the eve of his departure to England to attend the R. T. C. as a Labour Representative.

AT DADYSETH AGIARI LANE.

Under the joint auspices of the Navayug Udyog Mandir, and the Gurjar Ladies' Social Club, the Gandhi Week will be cerebrated at 38, Dadyseth Agiari Lane, to-day (Monday) as under:—

Music by the Blind from 8-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

AT LALWADI.

Under the joint auspices of the Shri Lad Mahila Mandal and allied institutions a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at Lalwadi at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate Gandhi Jayanti. Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

PUBLIC DEBT COMMITTEE.

SUMMARY OF ITS REPORT.

The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has published a pamphlet called "The Decalogue of the Indian Public Debt Committee" which is a concise summary of the argument contained in the Congress Public Debt Committee's Reports. A Foreword has been written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The pamphlet is priced at two annas. Special discount is allowed to book-sellers. Copies can be had from the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Office.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Athens.—Because he was seized with faintness when about to resume flight to England to-day, Mr. Kingsford-Smith is spending two days at the seaside resort of Phaleron. He hopes to leave for England on Monday after consultation with an American nerve specialist.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Buckarest.—A new world record for parachute-descent has been established by Mademoiselle Smaranda Brascu, who jumped from a height of 3-3/4 miles. She travelled a total distance of 6-1/4 miles.—Reuter.

GRIMSBY TROUNCES ARSENAL.

London Football Matches.

(Special to "The Chronicle".)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Battle of Sheffielders, Wednesday and United, for second place was one of titbits in matches in First Division. Both tied with eleven points last week, but United only drew at Manchester today, whereas Wednesday won after hard and thrilling tussle against Villa, Burgess scoring the only goal of the match in the ninth minute.

At Manchester Marshall opened account for home team in first half, but Tunstall equalised three minutes after interval. Thus Wednesday are definitely second to West Bromwich who have consolidated their position by soundly beating Derby. Shaw opened scoring with penalty goal in first minute. Glidden, Sandford and W. Richardson completed tally in second half. Derby's shooting was erratic.

SHOCK TO LONDONERS.

Defeat of Arsenal at the hands of Grimsby to the tune of three goals to one came as shock to Londoners. Grimsby did the bulk of attacking. Marshall headed in corner kick. Glover put side further ahead shortly after interval. Lambert however reduced lead for Arsenal, but Glover scored third goal in last minute. Arsenal fought fiercely in second half, but in vain.

CHANDLER'S HAT-TRICK.

Everton dominated game but M'Clelland scored for Blackpool when Everton defence was at standstill appealing for offside. Johnson equalised with penalty goal. White obtained lead for Everton in thirtyninth minute. After changeover Mclelland equalised.

Ding-dong struggle then followed until Johnson netted winner with hot ground shot in fifty-eighth minute. Leading Chelsea attack Gallacher in the absence of Jackson, Scottish international outside right, scored twice, first from cornerkick and second after fine individual effort, giving Chelsea their first home win. Both attacks were erratic with exception of Jackson and Hodgson. Great shot from South African tested Millington fully, but latter punched it out. Brilliant hat-trick by South African tourer Chandler helped to give Leicester a remarkable away win against West Ham.

Bury and Wolverhampton proved to be worthy leaders, both of them winning away matches by three goals to one. After initial burst in which Mitchell scored, Bradford City were outclassed. Bury played cleverly and Eddleston netted their first, Lindsay finding second before interval. Following resumption, Eddleston put on third from Lindsay's centre.

AT SOUTHAMPTON.

At Southampton, within two minutes of commencement of play, Phillips crowned brilliant solo effort for Wolverhampton with goal and two minutes later, Hartill netted. Wolverhampton's third goal came in second half through Buttery. Arnold, Hampshire cricketer, replied for Southampton.

Spurs' finishing lacked punch and scoring was confined to Chesterfield in first half. Pynegar opened for latter with couple and Thorniwell added third before interval. Pynegar then notched their fourth. Brain, former Arsenal player and Bellamy reduced deficit for Spurs.

AT STOKE

At Stoke, play was continually round Charlton goal. Liddle and Sale, netting once each, gave home team first half lead of two goals to nil. Mawson added third in second half and Liddle completed tally.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION: Birmingham 2, Portsmouth 1; Bolton 2, Newcastle 1; Chelsea 2, Liverpool nil; Everton 3, Blackpool 2; Grimsby 3, Arsenal 1; Manchester City 1, Sheffield United 1; Middlesbrough 1, Huddersfield nil; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Aston Villa nil; Sunderland 2, Blackburn 2; Westbromwich 4, Derby nil; West Ham 1, Leicester 4.

SECOND DIVISION: Barnsley nil, Plymouth nil; Bradford City 1, Bury 3; Burnley 2, Manchester United nil; Chesterfield 4, Tottenham 2; Leeds 5, Oldham nil; Millwall 2, Port Vale 2; Nottingham Forest 2, Notts County 1; Preston 1, Bradford nil; Southampton 1, Wolverhampton 3; Stoke 4, Charlton nil; Swansea 2, Bristol City nil.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section): Bournemouth 3, Mansfield 2; Bristol Rovers nil, Norwich 1; Cardiff 3, Brentford 2; Clapton Orient 2, Southend 4; Crystal Palace 2, Watford 1; Gillingham 1, Coventry 3; Luton 6, Exeter 3; Northampton nil, Thames 4; Queens Park Rangers 1, Brighton 1; Reading 4, Fulham 2; Torquay 2, Swindon 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section): Accrington 5, Rotherham 2; Barrow nil, Lincoln 2; Carlisle 1, York 1; Crewe 1, Southport 1; Gateshead 3, Hartlepools 1; Halifax nil, Darlington 3; New Brighton nil, Chester 1; Rochdale 3, Doncaster 1; Stockport 2, Hull nil; Walsall 3, Wigan nil; Wrexham 2, Tranmere 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division): Aberdeen 2, Partick nil; Clyde 3, Ayr 3; Dundee United 2, Third Lanark 2; Falkirk 5, Dundee 2; Hamilton 1, Hearts 4; Kilmarnock 3, Celtic 2; Leith nil, St. Mirren 4; Morton 2, Motherwell 2; Queens Park 3, Airdrieonians 1; Rangers 6, Cowdenbeath 1.

LANCASHIRE BEAT CUMBERLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following are results of matches played under Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:

Bramley 4 Batley 3
Broughton 18 Wakefield 7
Dewsbury 7 Rochdale 4
Featherstone 47 Bradford nil
Huddersfield 20 Hunslet 24
Hull 7 Warrington 7
Keighley 4 Swinton 3
Leeds 12 Hull Kingston Rovers 2
Old Ham 16 St. Helens 13
Salford 36 Castleford 6
St. Helens Recreation 7 Leigh 10
Widnes 10 Wigan Highfield 5
Wigan 14 Halifax 6
York 23 Barrow 5

In match in Rugby League county championship, Lancashire beat Cumberland by 17 points to 11 at Whitehaven.—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCHES

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following are results of the Rugby Matches played under the Rugby Union Rules, to-day:—

Gloucester and Somerset 3, South Africans 14 (at Bristol); Cumberland 21, Edinburgh Academicals 6 (at Carlisle); Blackheath 14, O.M.T. 11; Cardiff 8, Newport 3; Leicester 9, Coventry nil; Llanelly 12, Gloucester 3; London Scottish 3, Harlequins 16; London-Welsh nil, Richmond nil; Plymouth Albion 16, Blackheath 9; Portsmouth Services 14, Guys Hospital 15; Fettesian Lorretonians 16, Edinburgh and Glasgow Academicals 20 and Watsonians 16, Edinburgh Institute 6.—Reuter's Special.

Indian Cricket Team To Tour England

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 1.

I understand that Mr. P. E. Palia has been selected by the Indian Control Board to represent India in the Indian Cricket Team, which is to tour England in 1932.

Palia is a popular member of the Vizianagram Team, and Parsi Quadrangular Player.

WORLD BASEBALL SERIES

LONDON, Oct. 3.

St. Louis.—In second match of world baseball series St. Louis beat Philadelphia by 2|0.—Reuter.

Durand Football Tourney

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Rain interfered with the play of the Durand Football Tournament to-day. The match between the two losing teams in the semi-finals resulted in a win for the Yorks and Lancs. The final will be played to-morrow afternoon, weather permitting.—A.P.

KISANS GIVING UP LANDS.

Pitiable Plight.

Rae Bareli:—Five hundred kisans of Arkha have given up 2,500 bighas of land on account of exorbitant rent. The plight of the strikers is pitiable and it is understood Pundit Jawaharlal will visit the village on the 10th instant.

JAI IN BATTING FORM.

Hindus Defeat Friends' Union.

L. P. Jai and K. G. Pardeshi were in good batting form and figured in a useful first wicket partnership on Sunday when they played for the Hindu Gymkhana against the Friends Union Cricket Club. The match resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by 4 wickets and 5 runs.

Playing first the visitors scored 162 runs, C. N. Mehta being the top scorer with 72 runs to his credit. The Gymkhana replied with 167 runs for 6 wickets. L. P. Jai, and K. G. Pardeshi scored 41 runs and 20 runs respectively. K. R. Poudwal also hit 48 and remained unbeaten. The match ended in a win for the Hindus.

The following are the scores:—

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

S M Dalvie	13
C N Mehta	72
S S Dongre	16
T C Udeshi	1
V S Dongre	16
S P Kapadia	0
S D Aras	6
Vyavaharkar	3
J P Kapadia	1
Nayak (not out)	10
Dhete	8
Extras	16
Total	162

Bowling Analysis:—
Bhagvandhas 1 wkt. for 34 runs.
L P Jai 6 wkts. for 41 runs.
C M Rana 2 wkts. 39 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

K G Pardeshi	20
L P Jai	41
A D Mundye	5
C H Chandrana	30
K R Poudwal (not out)	48
P B Khedekar	5
Bhagwandas	5
S K Pawaskar (not out)	4
(Rest did not bat).	
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wkts.)	167

Bowling Analysis:—
S M Dalvie 2 wkts. for 37 runs.
Vyavaharkar 1 wkt. for 30 runs.
S D Aras 2 wkts. for 36 runs.

SUCCESSION OF DUCKS.

KALAPESI SHATTERS 5 WKTS.

On the result of the first innings the Parsi Gymkhana trounced the Persian C. C.

Playing first the Gymkhana collected 114 runs, Nariman and Engineer scoring 27 and 21 respectively. The Persian C. C. replied with a poor score of 30 runs, five of their men scoring a zero. Kalapesi shattered 5 wickets for 18 runs.

The visitors were forced to "follow on" and scored 46 runs for 4 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day.

The following are the scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

F K Nariman	27
Meherhomji	8
Vakil	0
Havewalla	7
N D Marshall	18
H N Contractor	2
B K Kalapesi	8
H J Engineer	21
F M Bharucha	1
A B Vakil	16
S K Sorabji (not out)	1
Extras	5
Total	114

Bowling Analysis:—
Billimoria 6 wkts. for 45 runs.
Karkaria 1 wkt. for 22 runs.
Khambata 2 wkts. for 30 runs.

PERSIAN C. C.

Mohidjina	0
Jaffarbadwalla	0
Nanabhai	10
Paori	2
F E Kapadia	4
Bhownagri (not out)	12
Billimoria	3
Karkaria	6
Papel	0
Khambata	0
Gai	0
Extras	2
Total	39

Bowling Analysis:—
B K Kalapesi 5 wkts. for 18 runs.
N D Marshall 4 wkts. for 19 runs.

BOHRA CRICKETERS DISMISSED CHEAPLY.

The Islam Gymkhana defeated the Bohra C. C. on the result of the first innings. The Gymkhana scored 97, Khairaz contributed 53 runs not out. The Bohra C. C. were all out for 20 runs. Following on they scored 24 for 3 wickets when the stumps were drawn for the day.

The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mohiuddin	14
S M Kadri	0
Ali Merchant	2
Barodawalla	8
Kazi	0
A Khairaz (not out)	53
A Hakim	5
Kadri (Jr.)	0
Surti	0
Murad	11
Mahomed	2
Extras	1
Total	97

Bowling Analysis:—
Karachiwalla 4 wkts. for 41 runs
Jannafi 6 wkts. for 50 runs.

BOHRA C. C.

A Nomanbhoy	1
Kajiji, N	0
Jafferbhoy	4
Tyabji, A K	0
Karachiwalla, E S	5
Motiwalla	0
Patheria	2
Bhatri	2
Kajiji, E M	2
Motiwalla, S	1
Jannafi (not out)	0
Extras	3
Total	20

Bowling Analysis:—
A A Hakim 4 wkts. for 10 runs.
Mohiuddin 5 wkts. for 7 runs.

PROTEST AGAINST M. N. ROY'S ARREST.

Demonstrations And Meetings in Labour Area.

The Secretary of the M. N. Roy Defence Committee, writes:—

Saturday, the 3rd of October was the last day of "Roy Week" which was being observed in the city under the auspices of the A.I.T.U.C. The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, the G. I. P. Railway Men's Union, the Nawjuwan Bharat Sabha, the Bombay Youth League and several other Labour organisations.

On Friday the 2nd instant an appeal was issued to the workers of Bombay over the signatures of a number of Trade Union Workers and representatives of the Nawjuwan Bharat Sabha calling upon them to observe one day's hartal as a protest against the arrest of Mr. M. N. Roy, and with a view to demand his unconditional release.

In response to this appeal workers in about 17 mills struck work and many mills worked only partially. Two big processions starting from De Lisle Road and Ferguson Road came to the Office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union and dispersed after some speeches were delivered by labour leaders.

A meeting of the workers was held at the Kamgar Maidan at 8 p.m. which was presided over by Mr. V. B. Karnik, Advocate, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. V. H. Joshi, Ushabai Dange, C. K. Narayan Swami and others demanding the release of Roy.

Throughout the day cars bearing placards "Release Roy," "Down with Imperialism," etc., were patrolling the streets of Parel and volunteers of the Naujuwan Bharat Sabha and the Defence Committee distributed appeal translated into different languages amongst the workers. The Police force was in evidence all over the Parel area.

Another mass meeting was held at the Lalbaug Maidan at 4-30 p.m. which was presided over by Mr. Khandalkar. The meeting formed itself into huge procession which passed through the different localities.

Another meeting was held at the Chowpatty sands and the meeting formed itself into a procession and joined the Azad Maidan meeting where Miss Maniben Kara, V. B. Karnik, Sardar Jaitsingh and others addressed the last meeting of the day.

"GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK."

To-day's Programme.

8-30 p.m.: Public meeting at Kamatipura Bazar Road Girls School compound. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and S. K. Pupala will speak.

9 p.m. Shree Ram Sangit Vidyalaya Concert at Jinnah Hall.

9 p.m.: Songs by Kavi Lalji and Cinema show at Malarbai Wadi Barbhai Mohalla.

Note:—The Exhibition will be closed in the morning.

Special arrangements for ladies. It will be open from 3 to 10 p.m.

The Exhibition will be open from 3 to 7 p.m. for ladies only.

From 7 to 10 to all.

Fee for the Ehixition will be two annas only. Fee for the Concert will be four annas only.

The rpogramme of Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Desh Sevika Sangh is as under:—

Monday, 5th Oct:—Khadi hawking the whole of the day.

Tuesday, 6th Oct.:—Khadi hawking the whole of the day.

Wednesday, 7th Oct.: Khadi hawking in the morning.

Sjt. Meghani's song recital at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 2 p.m. All Desh Sevikas in uniforms and with badges are expected to come at 2 p.m. at the Sir C. J. Hall.

Thursday, 8th Oct.:—Khadi hawking in the morning.

After noon at 3 p.m. all the Sevikas are expected to be in the Congress House with their badges and uniforms to join the B. P. C. C procession.

MONDAY, October 5.

Flag salutation at Azad Maidan at 10 a.m., Mr. Meherali will perform the ceremony.

GHOSTS IN BELGAUM!

Inamdar's Strange Experiences

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 2.

Meherban Desaisaheb of Chachadi a wealthy Inamdar and a leading citizen of Belgaum is for several weeks past undergoing amazing experience as a result of hair-raising demonstrations and pranks of hob-goblins.

Every night the building (where the Desaisaheb is residing) is the scene of a shower of stones where. The owner at times took where. The owner at time took the precaution of having his house thoroughly guarded on all sides and the whole place and its environs were also lit with powerful Petromax lamps. Notwithstanding all these extraordinary measures stones continued to fall to the utter bewilderment of all.

At times valuable clothes catch fire all of a sudden and of their own accord. Crockery smashes itself to pieces all over the house. Pots containing food run from corner to corner in the room.

Pots full of water change places in the house. Washed clothes kept for drying purposes begin to burn all at once and that too when the same are actually wet.

All these incidents take place frequently in the haunted house and before the very eyes of the frightened inmates who are simply powerless to prevent their occurrence and consequently some of them have had to flee from the house in terror while the owner is mystified beyond measure.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, Oct. 4.

The low pressure area over North Hyderabad still persists and has caused general rain in Deccan, North Madras (East and Central Provinces with locally heavy falls in the latter division. Yesterday's unsettled conditions off Orissan Ganjam coast have developed into a depression centred this morning near latitude 19 degrees north and long. 83 degrees east and locally heavy rain has fallen in southwest Bengal and on Orissa coast. The monsoon remains active in Tenasserim, Pegu and in and near Kamaon Hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa Chota Nagpur Central Provinces (outside Berar) Konkan South Hyderabad Mysore and Punjab Hills. A few falls occurred in Bengal west United Provinces West Central India Southwest Punjab east Rajputana Gujarat Northwest Frontier Provinces Bombay Deccan Malabar and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria point two inches, Amherst one, Basse'n Diamond Islands three quarters Rayoy Rangoon a half, Sandheads Chandbali six Saugor Islands four, Balasore one and half Ranchi three quarters Raipur Chanda Pachmarhi three Hoshangabad two Kanker one and half Guna Seoni one Dehra Dun three quarters Nagpur half Dohad Simla three quarters Montgomery Surat half Parachinar quarter Marmagao Nizamabad Masulipatam one and half Kurnool Vellore one Bijapur Hyderabad Hanamkonda Cuddapah Cocanada Vizagapatam half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in north Madras coast and extend in Orissa Chota Nagpur Central India and Gujarat. Nearly general rain will continue in the central provinces, the Deccan, Pegu and Tenasserim.

Heavy Rainfall Warning.—Locally heavy falls of rain are likely to continue in Orissa and Central provinces and extend to Chota Nagpur during the next thirtysix hours.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of very great intensity at its origin about 6,000 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 0.57 a.m. (Indian S. T.) on Sunday 4th October.—A. A.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha, Vidwan Vaidhinatha Iyer, the famous musician of South India entertained a crowded house on Sunday at the Byramjee Jijibhoy Hall. Though a star artist, he did no break any new ground, but rendered some of the popular songs with versatility and skill. His rendering of "Deenamanimi" Kirtan was quite original and his masterly cuts and catches drew encores repeatedly. His performance of "Kara Karapriya" had a lyric touch, peculiarly his own, and the flashes in "Asaveri" were masterly.

One defect was that the main raga of the day was hurried through at the fag end and caused disappointment to people who had heard "Kamboji" from him on previous occasions. The accompaniments were quite good and added to the success of the performance.

Considering the cost of getting premier artists from South India and the eagerness of people to hear them more, the Sangeetha Sabha will be satisfying a popular want if they book good artists for more than one performance.

SWADESHI MILL STRIKE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper there appears a statement under the heading "Attempt to Break the Strike Foiled," to the effect that the Management of the Swadeshi Mills at Kurla recruited men from Bombay, who were being brought in a motor-lorry. This information is absolutely false and no such measures have been taken by us. On the contrary, on Thursday morning we had put up a Notice at our mills in which we have stated that those who wish to resume work should give their names to the Time-Keeper. We trust you will publish this in your to-morrow's issue.—Yours, etc.,

For the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld
Tata Sons Ltd., Agents,
S.D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.

October 2.

Calcutta.—The annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon will take place in Calcutta on December 14. His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson will open the proceedings.—A. P.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1931.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The official review of the financial position of Bombay during the decade 1921-31 is a dismal story of protracted mismanagement of the finances of the Presidency. As the period began with the advent of the "Reforms", the story incidentally shows how costly the "Reforms" have been, though little besides. The main features of the review are that the revenue has remained nearly stationary while the expenditure has fairly steadily increased, that actual retrenchment has not kept pace with the undeniable need for it, that in consequence the balances which were built up in the pre-Reform period and in the early years of the reformed administration have been wiped out, and that the persisting deficits have so far been met mostly by borrowing and more borrowing till, as the review states, the position is now reached in which "the Presidency cannot afford to incur any further unproductive borrowing." With regard to the position in 1930-31 the review points out that while the estimates for the year 1930-31 provided for a modest surplus, the civil disobedience movement and the trade depression converted the surplus into a huge deficit that is expected to amount to one crore and 72 lakhs. which is being met by further calls on old balances and borrowing to the extent of 55 lakhs. The Budget for 1931-32 reckoned with a deficit of 61 lakhs, which, however, now threatens to grow into one crore. That is briefly the story of what is aptly described as the "rake's progress". Only, it is the poor people that will have to pay for the "progress".

In the face of these huge recurring deficits the only conceivable means to retrieve the situation are more taxation and drastic retrenchment. But the review itself admits that in the immediate future it would be unsafe to count on any material rise in ordinary revenue, "except possibly from Excise." It is evident that Government do not need to be told that any appreciable increase in revenue through fresh taxation is out of the question. But the words "except possibly from Excise" show that Government are probably casting a wistful glance at that source of revenue. We feel it necessary to warn them in time against expecting and budgeting for any increase in the Excise revenue. Any budget provision for or any serious expectation of more Excise revenue is bound to lead to more efforts on the part of Government to press more liquor on an unwilling people. That would mean a flagrant breach of the solemn repeated promises of bringing about prohibition progressively. And even apart from these promises any attempt to force the sales of liquor is bound to create a sharper conflict with the people, who are determined to bring about prohibition speedily with or without official help. We are confident that Congress organisations all over the Presidency will resist by all peaceful means any official attempt to force liquor on the people.

More taxation being out of the question for the next few years, the only alternative method of retrieving the financial situation is effective retrenchment on a wide scale. Hitherto the Government have only played with retrenchment, just to satisfy their moderate critics. But in the present position such make-believe attempts at retrenchment will not at all suffice. Government must remember, too, that cutting down the expenditure on education, medical relief and such other vital, nation-building activities is a spurious kind of economy. For true retrenchment is to cut down every superfluous item of expenditure with the very object of finding more funds for the necessary or vital items of expenditure. While on this question, we must also declare again that mere provincial retrenchment will avail little to bring real relief to any province. An extensive national scheme of retrenchment is an immediate and urgent necessity. And unless the unconscionable military expenditure of the country is drastically reduced and unless all the higher salaries in general are reasonably reduced, no scheme of retrenchment can avert the financial crisis that confronts the whole country.

WRONG REMEDY

The Legislative Assembly has done no good to the country by acquiescing in the bureaucratic policy of gagging the Indian Press. It passed the Press Bill by 55 votes to 24 and thus put into the hands of officialdom a coercive weapon which the public justifiably apprehends is likely to be misused. It will be recalled that at no stage in the protracted debate over the measure was an assurance forthcoming from Government that the very wide powers the measure confers upon them would be specifically restricted to meet the object they professed to have in view, the drastic suppression of "incitement to violence." The opportunity was taken by Government to push through the Assembly a measure which, as speaker after speaker from the non-official benches remarked, "murders juristic principles",—at a time when Government could count on a comfortable, docile majority, many leading members of the Opposition being away at the Round Table Conference. This was questionable tactics and the passage of the measure is not only a gross violation of the Delhi Pact. It is also a reminder to the country that, the moment Lord Irwin left Indian shores, the reactionary elements in the Government of India were determined to obstruct, by launching a policy of coercion, the work of creating a peaceful atmosphere to which the ex-Viceroy had devoted himself, during the last weeks of his career, in co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Arthur Moore, as the spokesman of the die-hard "Europeans" was much in evidence during the debates on the Press Bill and his oratorical efforts are an indication to the Indian public of the absurd length towards which his "constituents" would like officialdom to go in dealing, with a "firm hand", all agitation which claims to voice in unequivocal language Indian aspirations. The Home Member assured the Assembly that Government had not been "irresponsive to the public demand for modifying the Bill." But the measure retained most of its objectionable features after emergence from the Select Committee. Government, conscious of their majority, chose to disregard the warning of an ex-Judge of the High Court like Sir Abdur Rahim and of Dr. Gour who repeatedly exposed its juristic violence. They protested "against the double-faced and deceptive measure professing to control violent Press writings but aimed at taking control of the entire Press." The bureaucracy in its obstinate folly and short-sightedness has embarked upon a perilous adventure. It refuses to recognise that the Press is a safety-valve. But we hope the Indian Press—the Anglo-Indian Press will, of course, be immune from Government attention—will survive the attack and will guard, as zealously as before, its fundamental rights of independent and courageous criticism.

COMMANDER KENWORTHY'S OUTBURST.

The events in Kashmir seem to have provoked the best of the gallant Briton in Commander Kenworthy. His outburst against the National demand is typical of the British Imperialist, and, as usual, utterly unwarranted. We deprecate his charge against Afghanistan, not necessarily because the Foreign Relations Ordinance deprives Indians of the freedom that Commander Kenworthy enjoys in Britain. But it is amazing that, having traced the Kashmir disturbances to Punjab Muslims, he has drawn conclusions exactly the reverse of logical. If Commander Kenworthy had taken the trouble of studying developments he would have discovered that, eagerly advertised by Anglo-Indian papers, the leaders of the "agitation in Kashmir" are precisely the "Mahomedans" who are the pampered of the Government. Again, does he not know that every prominent member of the "All-India Kashmir Board" is to be found in the "Muslim" bloc at the R. T. C., the block that was so carefully created by the Government of India? Is the Indian nation to blame for not protecting Kashmir from "Punjab Mahomedans"?

"It is part of a settled plan aimed at Mahomedan domination over all that part of Asia and incidentally at the swift downfall of British rule in India." says Commander Kenworthy and is sure that all can read the "plain signs." The picture is delightfully alarming and its contemplation has led the gallant Commander away from realities. It is but natural for him to cherish in his heart of hearts a desire for British domination over India—and to blurt it out on occasions.

Trifles

It is merely a malicious conjecture that the services of Sir Ernest Hotson, Mr. G. S. Wilson and a picked brigade of Sergeants have been offered by the Government of India and gratefully accepted by the British Government in connection with unemployment disturbances in England. Nor is it true that the "Chota Commissioner" of Bardoli fame is to be entrusted with the task of collecting tithes there.

I reliably understand that the Home Government feels that the crisis is not sufficiently acute to call for anything more from India than her gold.

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Talking of gold, I am pleased to note that a "Merchant" has struck the right note in a letter to our Anglo-Indian contemporary re: the export of gold. The "Merchant" challenges the Indian Federation to do something, or, in the alternative, he wants the Indian Merchants' Chamber to "write to John Bull"—sorry, "write to Government about it."

They "did write about it," about "India being looted (in day light) of its gold." They have been doing so for a couple of years now. But as "Merchant" knows .....all right, all right.

• • •

I apologise for going into past history. What I am driving at is that I am not sure that Government would not object "to the day light loot" being rendered illegal in any way. Secondly, I am positive that the inevitable reference to Mr. ..... Khimji, the biggest exporter, will be seriously resented as too personal by Government.

• • •

"Much as I wished to sail earlier, owing to an attack of Flu, I was not able to do so"—Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi.

The informal Minorities Sub-Committee will, I hope, pass a resolution of thanks to the Flu.

• • •

"Mrs. Naidu said that all India demanded from democratic England was that as a Christian nation they should do unto others what they would have others do unto them."

Englishmen would have much admired the epigram. Thanks to their sporting spirit they are always ready to appreciate a good joke.

• • •

"Don't leave us in the clouds" appeals Mr. Shaukat Ali to Britain.

How surprising. I couldn't have dreamt that our very gruff zeppelin would get tired of the clouds so soon.

Any way, I hope Brentford, Lloyd, O'Dwyer and company would provide him with a mooring mast immediately.

• • •

Addressing a delegate meeting of the Seaham Labour Party "Mr. MacDonald outlined the causes of the crisis and the necessity for economies."

So impressed were the audience that the Party immediately decided to economise on its M.P.

• • •

"'Soul' as Cure For Cancer. Nature Doctor's Experiment."
—Anglo-Indian Press Headlines.

No, it is not an appreciation, on his 63rd birthday, of Mahatma Gandhi and Satyagraha.

• • •

According to Mr. Snowden the British Budget was "an example of the excellent determination of the British people to face up, courageously, adversity."

In his Third Reading speech Sir George Schuster, however, intends to be more modest.

TO MAHATMAJI

Shall I compare you to a lotus?
You are more worthy for my broken pen!
Great Master of the Nation's thought and men,
Prophet and peaceful warrior, I shall make
But poor attempt! Ah, you shall proudly take
A place more worthy, in the future age;
Your worth and deeds shall be a burning blaze
To worthy sons and daughters for whose sake
Your native honest faith, sublime and true
Defied the bondman's fears! With harp in hand
You sang the psalm of Peace, and gave a clue
To trembling hearts to free their Motherland!
Long may you live on scroll of Nation's guide,
Where'er you be, our hearts with you abide!

ELIJAH EZEKIEL.

THE LONDON MERRY GO ROUND

MAHATMAJI DISGUSTED

(From Our Special Representative)
(BY AIR MAIL).
St. James' Palace,
LONDON, Sept. 25.

When in the early part of the year, the Congress was engaged in an All-India struggle, hardly any one seriously looked to London where a few wise men of India were discussing a certain form of Government to satisfy the Indian aspirations. The situation, however, changed with the advent of Mahatma Gandhi and his entry into these discussions. To-day the eyes not only of India but also of the whole world are towards St. James's Palace where the fate of nearly 300 semi-starved millions is in the melting-pot. However, the reason is not far to seek. The early visitors to London enthusiastically volunteered their services, but Mahatma Gandhi crossed the seas only after being appointed as the Plenipotentiary of the entire nation. However, when discussions are proceeding at St. James's, we are reading Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru's speech rightly enjoining upon the Congress rank and file not to look to London for relief but to their own villages.

The Federal Structure Committee on the 12th day of its session adjourned 'sine die' only this afternoon. It is supposed to function as an important part of the Round Table Conference. It is as vital a part as is the heart in a human anatomy. But judging from its total output during these two weeks, one can hardly think that the heart is sound to sustain anything. Like a merry-go-round, the proceedings of this Committee are having a jolly good endless round—none knowing when the machineman will stop the wheel. The British Government acting as the best machineman has given it a long 'wind' and the 'rides' of speeches have taken as many turns as to produces in cold print nearly over a million words per day.

MANECKJI DADABHOY'S ROLE.

There are in this merry-go-round a cosmopolitan crowd of entertainers. The musical mirth is best enjoyed when Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy takes upon himself any voluntary task. Off and on he airs a few tunes to the delight of the British delegates, but to the disgust, if it is not a strong word, of the entire Indian delegation. In singing "hallelujahs" to the Britishers the Nagpur knight very often makes the retired civilians feel shy of themselves. Then our bedecked turbaned Princes have this time brought a better banjo. It is not a long time back that they proclaimed themselves to be the parent of the pet child, Federation. But times have changed and the child has begun to kick. To-day the Princes are striving to disown the child whose parentage they are tacking to the tail of the British Indian delegation.

From amongst the British Indian delegates, excluding the honourable knight, we have obtained a fine composition in the Muslim reactionaries. This valiant team, in the name of Islam, persists in believing that amongst all the tunes the sweetest and melodious one is the Minority Rights. Dr. Ambedkar, another champion of the benevolent British Rule proves himself to be a good entertainer by assuring the Committee that it was safer to leave the interests of the "Untouchables" in the hands of Britishers like Sir Samuel Hoare than in those of his kith, and kin in the Congress organisation. At this merry-go-round, it is no wonder that the 'naked fakir' of India should get more and more disgusted.

THE SIMLA INFLUENCE.

Anyway, though apparently the Federal Structure Committee is supposed to work out a workable scheme of constitution, to all intents and purposes, it is fulfilling the function for which its authors set it up. The Imperialists can well compliment themselves at the realisation of their dreams. The Princes, who were once most enthusiastic about the Federation, are day by day getting panicky over the plain-speaking of the British India delegates. Added to it, the Maharaja of Dholpur, Sir Mirza Ismail, Sir Akbar Hydari and a host of others have already thrown a few bombshells to explode the unity manifested amongst the ruling satraps. The Muslims have no reason to feel that they are a disadvantageous team faring badly at the hands of the Hindu Mahasabhaists. They have an irresistible determination to sink or sail together and under the leadership of the Aga Khan they are helping the Conservatives in cherishing their high hopes. These Muslim "delegates" representing none except themselves and perhaps the Conservative interests owe their allegiance to their political Guru in Simla who is daily ministering them. Sir Fazl Hussain is in direct communication with the reactionary delegation, at times giving occasion for polite complaints by some of the folk about the too much poking of the Simla nose. Sir Mahamad Shafi is having his legs on two stones negotiating with British friends like Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Lloyd on the one hand, and the Congressmen on the other. The prospective Indian M. P. Mahomed Ali Jinnah returned to London only this week and

(Continued on Page 8.)

COMMUNALISTS AND R. T. C.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Gandhi at the Round Table Conference hit the nail on the head when he said that the representatives at the Conference are the chosen of the Government and do not represent the Nation. It is manifest from Mr. Gandhi's observation that he sincerely believes that the success of the Conference is a matter of due and proper representation, and if the Conference fails through the utter inability to grasp the fundamentals and for want of co-operation among the delegates, the responsibility will rest with the Government of India who have misdirected His Majesty's Government on the question of proper representation. Mr. Gandhi also rightly fears that the real issue—the settlement of which might bring about a permanent peace between England and India—is postponed due to the incapacity of some of the delegates to deal with the question of Federation on broad and constitutional lines and to the continuous bickering of the communalists whom the Government have nominated against the will of the Nation. There is a sinister movement led by some of the young and misguided enthusiasts among the communalists to wreck the Conference on the communal issue. It has been made clear to the British public that the Indian Nation does not stand behind the communalist delegates at the Conference.

The Indian Nation stands for the success of the Conference. It wants an immediate settlement of the constitutional position of India. The only two parties which could settle the Indian problem and also represent the Indian people are the "Indian National Congress" and the "All-India Muslim Nationalist Party." Both these organisations have amply demonstrated their capacity to appreciate the view-point of one another entering into a pact among themselves on the constitutional as well as the communal issue. We have made it clear to the British public that no constitution will be acceptable to the Indian Nation which will not lead India towards Nationalism. We have impressed upon the British public that India is fully aware of the fact that the world forces are tending towards the establishment of a permanent peace, and are constantly striving to diminish the possibility of using brute force to settle international disputes. And, finally, we have implored His Majesty's Government not to take shelter behind the reactionary element at the Conference. We have pointed out that the wave of democracy is beating against the shores of India, and the air is surcharged with live forces. Those who have their hand on the heated pulse of the Indian people, know that grave issues hang upon the fortunes of this Conference. We have suggested the advisability of adding India to the list of free and independent nations of the world, so that India too may share the sorrows and fortunes of the civilised world. It is to be seen whether England succumbs to the cry of the communalists or addresses itself to the representatives of the Nation.—Yours, etc.,

M. MAHMUDULLAH,
Barrister-at-Law,
Secretary, Muslim Nationalist Party (London Branch).
London, Sept. 25.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Jayakar Non-Co-operates.

He has, we admit at once, no monopoly of the virtue. But Mr. Jayakar is undoubtedly prominent among those who do the wrong thing at the right moment. He is reported to have declined Mr. Naidu's invitation to attend the informal sub-committee of the Minorities Committee. Mr. Jayakar is convinced that it will lead nowhere. Mahatma Gandhi is convinced, at least of its possibilities, to the extent of having cancelled one of the most important of his engagements, the visit to Scarborough. But whether the Conference does achieve results or not, it is impossible that it should cause more "unpleasantness" than exists already. And by condemning the sub-committee in advance Mr. Jayakar has added to its difficulties. This is not fair to the members, particularly to Mahatma Gandhi.

Wrong Issue, Wrong Moment.

We do not forget that Mr. Jayakar is eager, simultaneously and in equal degree, for "arbitration by an impartial person or tribunal" and "Central Responsibility." But we cannot help feeling that he is deceiving himself. Both Muslims and the British Delegation would see to it. The only ultimate "arbitration by an impartial person or tribunal" was the imposition of a settlement by the British Government. Muslim reactionaries desire it since they are assured of Separate Electorates in that case. Separate Electorates, weightage and 33 per cent. at the centre are all that they particularly desire. The rest are trimmings about which they are not serious. Indeed they would be happy if deprived of some or all of them, for, then, they would be able to oppose "Central Responsibility." Mr. Jayakar ought to know all this. Yet it is amazing that while he has no faith in the Gandhi Sub-Committee he takes arbitration based on Central Responsibility for granted. Mr. Jayakar has failed at the psychological moment, as he did at Calcutta in 1929

Picketing and Municipalities.

It is reported that, as a result of one or two local bodies voting expenses towards the picketing of liquor shops, the Government of Madras is about to issue orders prohibiting local bodies from incurring any expenditure for such purposes. If any such orders are issued at all they deserve to be condemned as most high-handed. If the orders are legally valid—we have doubts about the validity—they show within what narrow limits even the so-called self-governing local bodies can carry on a really national propaganda. In any case we have no doubt that Municipal Councillors can do a great deal more for prohibition by themselves picketing liquor shops and otherwise taking a direct part in the prohibition campaign than by merely voting municipal grants for picketing.

"Khadi Patrika."

The Gandhi number of the Khadi Patrika, published on the eve the of Mahatmaji's birthday, contains many notes and articles of interest for Khadi lovers. It calls upon the people of the country to celebrate the Gandhi week as a Khadi Week and to buy up all the accumulated stocks of Khaddar. The Bombay Khadi Bhandar at Kalbadevi announces some special discount to purchasers of large quantities of Khaddar. The Bhandar also offers, in honour of the Gandhi week, to dispose of 50,000 taklis at half rates, the offer being open only during the week. As several varieties of Khaddar and Khaddar goods may go out of stock next week, it is desirable for those who fancy particular types to make haste and secure those types.

On Khaddar.

The above is the title of a booklet of 60 pages written by Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya, the well-known Andhra Congress leader, and recently published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan and Co. of Madras. The booklet is a brief, bright and convincing case for khaddar, and if priced at 4 as. instead of eight, it would command a much wider sale and thereby be of great propagandist value. With many telling facts and figures and clinching arguments the author proves that the khaddar movement is a movement of great economic, humanitarian and also political value, a movement with this unique feature that in it "every man, woman and child in India can render adequate assistance."

Save India's Gold

"ARBITRARY AND UNJUST."

Put Embargo On Export Of Gold

SETH CHAMANLAL'S WIRE TO FINANCE MEMBER.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 3.

Sheth Chamanlal G. Parekh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association sent this evening the following wire to the President, Board of Revenue, Simla:—

"Machinery, chemicals and other articles contracted for in sterling and paid for in sterling have been assessed duty on dollar sterling exchange when imported from countries other than Great Britain. This action of authorities is most arbitrary and unjust. My Committee request immediate instructions to Customs authorities to refund excess amount of duty collected and collect duty hereafter on sterling basis, where it can be definitely proved that contract is in sterling."

Sheth Chamanlal has also sent the following telegram to the Finance Member, at Simla:

"Heavy exports of gold are causing grave anxiety in public mind. My Committee strongly urges Government putting embargo on export of Gold."—A. P.

S.O.S. To Finance Member.

The President of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, has sent the following telegram to Sir George Schuster, Finance Member to the Government of India, Simla:—

"The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce most emphatically protest against the currency and exchange policy adopted by the Government of India, at the Secretary of State's dictation. His recent action is the latest proof of the baneful effects of control of our financial and economic policy by Whitehall. The decision to maintain exchange at 1.6 sterling is in every way harmful to Indian interests, as it does not avoid but causes instability of a dangerous nature and endangers our gold reserves with the immediate fear of wiping out of gold securities and depletion of gold. Persistence in this policy will reduce to nil the prospects of establishment of gold standard in India, within conceivable time.

Government seems to have learnt nothing from the example of the British Government. While Britain has preferred loss of gold standard and devaluation of sterling to depletion of gold reserves Indian Government in their superstitious insistence to maintain their pet ratio, appear willing to sacrifice India's gold resources. After most careful consideration, therefore, my Board have reached the conclusion that the best policy in the existing circumstances is to leave exchange alone for the time being and let it find its own level in terms of gold and then to stabilise it at such level. There is a general apprehension in the public mind that gold will be exported at 1.6 rate thus not only frittering away reserves but causing immense losses to India.

Fear seems groundless, it being inconceivable that Government will export gold at 1.6 while exchange is less than 1.4 gold. I have, therefore, earnestly and respectfully to urge your speedily allaying public alarm by the unequivocal announcement of a policy favouring jealous conservation of India's gold reserves, divorce of the rupee from the sterling and of refraining from any further attempts to bolster up exchange."

BHARAT
PERMANENT BRILLIANT
INK EASY FLOWING INK
WANTED AGENTS everywhere.
AMIN & CO.,
Shamshet Street, Bombay 2.

WHITEHALL DICTATION INTOLERABLE

Madras Condemns Manipulation Of Exchange

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

A public meeting attended largely by prominent businessmen was held to-night at the Gokhale Hall under the joint auspices of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce and various affiliated bodies, including Malabar and Andhra Chambers, Grain Merchants Association, Madras, Piece-Goods Merchants Association, Hides and Skins Merchants Association, Chemist and Druggist Association and Mahajan Sabha to consider the ex-change and the currency policy of the Government of India and the new taxation proposals.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed M. L. A., delegate to the Round Table Conference and President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry presided. He strongly criticised what he called the manipulation of the exchange and maintained that the linking of the rupee to the sterling was detrimental to India's interests and the country. He declared that Sir Samuel Hoare's statement before the Federal Structure Committee glaringly demonstrated that the present Indian constitution under which one man in England decided what was good for 350 millions in India was one which could not be tolerated. Concluding he deprecated Government's policy of depleting the already slender gold reserves of the country for maintining the exchange value of the rupee at an unnatural level against the vital interests of the country. The meeting dispersed after passing various resolutions.—A. P.

Sir S. Hoare's Manoeuvres

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 3

Debate without any proposition is the nature of the Conference summoned by Sir Samuel Hoare for Tuesday next at India Office. Though he is unable to appreciate the Indian view-point in opposing the linking of the rupee to the sterling, he is prepared to listen to Indian criticism of the recent policy which was declared over the head Indian legislatures Sir Samuel is now busy collecting a galaxy of British speakers in support of the Government's decision.

It will be at least two hours' debate between Sir Henry Strakosch and his honourable colleagues, and Indian leaders among whom will be Mr. Birla, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar. The only silent listener will be Gandhiji, who as a layman, will leave India's case in the hands of Indian economists, in whom he has complete trust.

Gandhiji is meeting the Archbishop of Canterbury on Sunday afternoon.

LINKING RUPEE WITH STERLING

Mysore Commerce Chamber's Cable To Sir P. Thakurdas

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 1.

The Mysore Chamber of Commerce has sent a cable to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas disapproving of linking rupee with sterling. The Chamber hopes Sir Purshottamdas will take suitable action at the Round Table Conference.

Military Comptroller's Office

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Oct. 1.

As a measure of economy, it is stated, the Military Comptroller's Office, now in Bangalore Cantonment will be shifted to Poona before the end of this year.

'ZENITH'
DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

KASHMIR POLICE CENSURED.

Complete Overhauling Urged.

RIOTS INQUIRY REPORT FINDINGS.

SRINAGAR, Oct. 4.

"Your Highness was the only person who had acted with promptitude and foresight in any of the riots", is the striking observation made by the Riot Enquiry Commission in their report signed by Sir B. Dalal, Mr. Abdul Qayum and Mr. B. R. Sawhney, The promptitude of the military forces in reaching the scene of trouble and restoring peace and order is praised. His Highness was the first to order the Palace Guards to proceed to Maharajgunj during the loot there and the Commission hold that but for the prompt despatch of troops by His Highness, devastation in the City would have been terrible. Among other striking findings of the Commission are that the firing on 13th July was justified and was not prolonged beyond what was necessary and all shot-wounds were right in front proving that the crowd was advancing and not retreating.

FABRICATIONS.

The Commission are satisfied that allegations about the military helping the Hindus are fabricated merely to bring discredit on the military who saved the situation and prevented further depradations. In their opinion these allegations are made with a view to avoiding the employment of military on any subsequent occasion of a simiar nature. "We are fully satisfied" they say, "that every grade of Muhammadan point of view has been disclosed to us."

The Commission are fully satisfied that Muslims enjoy complete religious freedom in the State and there is no manner of obstacle to the performance of religious rites so long as they are observed without danger of a breach of the peace.

Dealing with the causes leading to the July riots, the Commission condemn tolerance given to "unlawful Muhammadan agitation" in Jammu during His Highness' absence in London.

A LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE.

The Commission acknowledge that with regard to employment in public service, Muslims have a legitimate grievance and this is a perpetual source of embitterment of Muslim intelligentsia. They proceed to observe that the difficulty is not about employing Muslims but about finding sufficient number of Muslims for Government posts. The inference that Muslims are excluded from service as Muslims is wrong. Holding that there is no substance in the Muslim claim for share in public service to the extent of their proportion of the population, the Commission recommend the employment of Muslims in larger numbers, observing that if in a particular office Muslims are few in number and a vacant post is such as could be filled by a person with matriculation qualification, a Muslim so qualified should be preferred to a Hindu Graduate. Definite instructions should be given to Civil Service Recruiting Board to aim at employing a specific proportion of Muslim State subjects and not necessarily hereditary State subjects to whom alone State appointments are now open.

EXECUTIVE CENSURED.

The Commission record with regret that the civil executive authority exhibited neither efficiency nor foresight in dealing with the disturbance or subsequently. They say that both intelligence and foresight were absent in officers responsible for the preservation of law and order. The Governor and the D. I. G. exhibited considerable lack of intelligence and executive capacity in permitting themselves to be misled. Complete overhauling of the personnel and methods of Police is recommended and also drafting of a new I. G. P. with sound experience of British Indian methods to be followed by the appointment of a Police Commission to suggest ways and methods of improving the existing police. "If it is thought that one community is more amenable to discipline, smartness and courage," recruitment must be made from them.

CONCILIATION BOARD.

Reserve police is to consist exclusively of Hindu or Muslim Rajputs till local inhabitants can be trusted, as Commission have a poor estimate of the bravery and discipline of Kashmir police. Again the C.I.D. which is neither efficient nor competent should be reorganised. A Committee should be appointed to work out an internal security scheme. The appointment of a permanent Conciliation Board of twelve consisting of 6 Hindus and 6 Muslims is suggested to act as a general consultation board with the right to ask questions and get explanations from Ministers regarding any Government measure so that the masses may understand it. Restriction of the area under Governors and enhancement of the power of the Wazir Wazarat and careful selection of Governors is another recommendation.

The Commission add: "Preaching to excite communal hatred in the garb of religious discussions should be stopped with a stern hand..... No Muslim can assert that sedition and race hatred are not inculcated in the Muslim masses through discourses in Mosques."

There must be strict scrutiny of vernacular papers which enter the State and prompt action to proscribe offending journals both Hindu and Muslim should be taken. A vernacular propaganda department, the Commission conclude, should be run by Government and every kind of news which Government desire the masses to know should be conveyed through it.—A. P.

"THROW OFF YOKE OF FASCISM"

Leaflets Dropped From Aeroplane In Rome

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Rome—The citizens of Rome were astounded when an aeroplane flew over centre of the city and dropped thousands of leaflets exhorting Italians to throw off the yoke of Fascism and follow Spain's example and denouncing Mussolini as tyrant.

The aeroplane escaped unidentified.—Reuter.

"OUR COMPLETE CONFIDENCE IN YOU"

Parsi Rajkiya Sabha's Cable To Gandhiji

The following is a copy of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha's cable to Mahatma Gandhi:—

"Parsi Rajkeya Subha wishes you long life and all success. It condemns Hoare's Exchange Policy reiterates its complete confidence in you, and appeals communal leaders to accept arbitration. Do visit America and try with the League of Nations, before returning and resuming struggle."

REVISION OF NAVY CUTS

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The new scale of naval pay issued by the Admiralty alleviates the earlier cuts, particularly among the lower ranks. For example an able seaman gets 44d. daily instead of the proposed 3sh. and Chief Petty Officer 92d. compared with 80, while as regards officers, with certain exceptions, standard rates of full unemployed and retired pay in force on September 30 will be reduced by 11 per cent. subject to six months' revision according to cost of living.—Reuter.

"FOOD FOR BODY AND COMFORT FOR SOUL"

World Crusade For Charity

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Rome.—A moving appeal for a world crusade of charity to "bring food for body and comfort for soul," to those who are affected by the present economic crisis, is made by the Pope, in an encyclical published to-day.

He particularly alludes to unemployed and children as being urgently in need of help and appeals to Bishops to institute campaign for establishing centres for the distribution of necessities.

He expresses the conviction that the enormous sums spent on armaments are not the least cause of the present distress, which brings in its train constant and alarming increase of unemployment.—Reuter.

Japanese 'Plane Hit By Riflefire

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Mukden.—Following the yesterday's bandit attack on Newchang, the Japanese troops hastened to the scene and restored order after sporadic resistance.

Reconnoitring Japanese aeroplane was hit by riflefire and was forced down.

Barracks at Peishan Chengtse are reported to have been entirely destroyed by the Japanese aerial bombing which inflicted two hundred casualties on the Chinese troops.—Reuter.

GANDHI WEEK IN KATHIAWAR

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, Oct. 2.

The local Gandhi Jayanti Utsav Samiti which has been formed to celebrate the birthday celebrations of Gandhiji consists of a Muslim president and some prominent Parsis and Christians as members. They intend to sale Khadi worth at least Rs. 5,000 and the response so far is satisfactory.

The Committee will hawk Khaddar from door to door and in this way they propose to dispose of all Kathiawar Khaddar in the course of the week.

At Broach.

(From Our Correspondent)

BROACH, Oct. 2.

Dr. Chandulal Desai, the President of the Broach District Congress Committee has returned from his tour in the District, where he carried on a successful programme to organise the celebration of Gandhi Week and sale of Khaddar.

A procession was organised today from Dholikoi, an extreme end of the town and Dr. Chandulal Desai together with Sjt. Dinkerrao Desai, the President of the City Municipality took prominent part in registering orders for Khaddar.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN BERAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Oct. 1.

Veer Vamanrao Joshi, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has issued an appeal to all the Congress organisations and workers in Berar to effect a sale of Khadi worth not less than ten thousand rupees in the Gandhi Week.

Mr. Hariharrao Deshpande, Secretary of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has recently finished his tour in the Amraoti and Yeotmal Districts where he delivered speeches preaching to effect maximum Khaddar sales in the Gandhi Week.

PROTEST AGAINST HIJLI OUTRAGE.

A mammoth meeting of Amraoti citizens was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee in the Jog Square. Veer Vamanrao Joshi presiding to protest against the shooting of Bengal detenus in the Hijli camp. Messrs. Bamangaonkar, Trilokchand and Dr. Soman delivered very effective speeches.

GANDHI WEEK IN POONA

Women Yarn Committee Busy.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA. Oct.1.

At the meeting of the Poona City Congress Working Committee, it was decided to celebrate Gandhiji's birthday from the 2nd to 8th inst. During the week lectures are arranged at the Ray Market Poona Cantonment, Shanwarwada, Shivajee Mandir, etc. Khadi will be hawked throughout the City and Cantonment and the Committee is contemplating to arrange a pure Khadi Exhibition and all those articles necessary in the production of Khadi.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

After successful picketing in the Appa Balwant Chawk, Sjt. Haroliker went to Rawivarpeth where the shopkeepers were selling foreign cloth.

A Muslim foreig cloth dealer allowed the Boycott Committee to inspect the stock and it is said that some foreign cloth was found which was sealed down. It has been decided by the Boycott Committee to picket those shops which shall break seal and sell the foreign stock.

WOMEN YARN COMMITTEE.

The work of the above Committee is going on well. The instructions in spinning and weaving are given every day in the afternoon from 2 to 6 except on Mondays. The number of women at present taking instructions is 15. It has been decided to present on the Mahatma's birthday one lac yards of yarn.

AMERICA TO INCREASE TAXES?

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Washington.—A deficit of 380-495 thousand dollars in the Federal Revenue in the first quarter of the fiscal year is revealed by the United States Treasury. It is anticipated that the deficit for the year will be about 1500 million dollars, unless taxation is increased.—Reuter.

CRISIS DANGER AVERTED

Budgetary Reconstruction In Austria

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Vienna.—The danger of the crisis over the economies demanded by the League of Nations as a condition for the loan to Austria, has been averted. The National Council has finally passed the Bill for budgetary reconstruction, only eight Nationalist members voting against it.—Reuter.

THE "CHRONICLE"
Gandhi Number
IS NOW ON SALE.
BUY IT TO-DAY

BOMBAY'S MAGNIFICENT RESPONSE TO SARDAR'S APPEAL

Wear Khaddar And Gladden Mahatma's Heart

"SWARAJ IS A THING FOR SACRIFICE"

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who left for Bardoli on Saturday night, made his parting appeal to the citizens of Bombay at a crowded public meeting held at Koliwadi (Phanswadi) under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C., Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee and Shivaji Vyayam Mandir. Much disappointment was caused to the public owing to incessant rain. Fully drenched in rain the large crowd kept rooted to the spot till the Congress President came and delivered his speech. Despite the handicaps of a sudden indisposition and a throat sore, the Sardar made a moving appeal for Khaddar. Mr. K. F. Nariman presided and Mr. Manilal Kothari also addressed the meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. R. B. Raut, tht owner of the Koliwadi, undertook to buy Khaddar worth Rs. 1,001. Mr. Manilal Kothari's appeal brought a little more money also.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY'S PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Nariman began by thanking the audience that had kept on at the meeting unmindful of the rains falling over their heads. That only showed the great affection they had for the Congress, its President and above all for their country's sole representative now beyond five thousand railes. Nothing was dearer to Mahatmaji's heart, he said, than Khaddar which was the bread of India's half-starved millions. Gandhiji was a true representative of what he himself called the "Daridranarayan" of India. Referring to Sardar's appeal to the country to buy 15 lakhs worth of Khaddar, he said he was proud of the city which had so magnificently responded to that appeal.

BEST WAY TO CELEBRATE MAHATMA'S JAYANTI.

Sardar Vallabhbhai spoke with some difficulty as he had a sore throat. Khaddar and Khaddar alone would please Mahatmaji, and the best way to celebrate his Jayanti was to finish the stock of Khaddar in the country. he said, If every man and woman in Bombay would buy one rupee worth of Khaddar, Bombay alone would finish the over-stock of Khaddar. If only they could do that, he would promise them Swaraj through Khaddar alone within a year (Applause). Their true representative was now separated from them by 5,000 miles of land and sea. He had gone there with the strength of determination of the millions of India who were determined to be free or to perish in freedom's struggle. He would come back in a short time. What a joy it would be to him when he would see on landing in Bombay that the whole city was clad in Khaddar.

Swaraj was a thing of sacrifice and it could not be had without a sacrifice. They would not rest until India was free from bondage—that must be the very breath of their life. (Applause).

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN AHMEDABAD.

Khaddar was a very wonderful thing. It was the virtue of the rich and the poor Khaddar could not compete with artful mill cloth. That cloth might be cheap, but why not leave the cheap cloth to the poor. The mill workers of Ahmedabad had decided to buy Khaddar worth at least one rupee each. The best Khaddar Bhandar in Ahmedabad was run by the workers in the mills who by their own tolls produced the cheaper mill cloth. Here was a lesson for other people to copy.

Mr. Manilal Kothari said that as Bombay led the country in other things, in Khaddar also it must do so. They must come forward to save Khaddar so that its producers in the huts might get their bread. His appeal for funds brought over Rs. 1,000.

SARDAR LEAVES BOMBAY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left Bombay on Saturday night. He was seen off at the station by Mr. K. F. Nariman. He had to shorten his stay in Bombay owing to the Bardoli Enquiry Committee which starts on Monday at Bardoli.

STOP PRESS

Communal Parleys Continue.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Although the communal conference terminated early yesterday, leaders of all parties were busy in the afternoon and evening continuing private discussions to explore avenues of settlement. Mahatma Gandhi had prolonged discussions with Mr. Sastri, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Pandit Malaviya at which Mr. Vithalbhai Patel was present. Late in evening, Mahatma Gandhi discussed the situation with Sir M. Shafi and Mr. Jinnah.—Reuter.

Gandhiji In Canterbury.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

Feeling the strain of the past weeks, Mahatma Gandhi slept during most of the journey to Canterbury where he arrived at 11-45 a.m. He is glad to exchange the Metropolitan turmoil for the quietude of a Cathedral town, until mid-day to-morrow. He is accompanied by Miraben and his entire secretarial staff. His only engagement will be brief interviews with the canons in the afternoon at Dean Johnson's house, where Rev. C. F. Andrews is also staying.—Reuter.

Gandhiji And Sikhs

Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to Sardar Ujjal Singh states that it is quite correct that he personally said he would give the Moslems a blank cheque, but such a state ment has added to it a similar assurance to the Sikhs and in fact to all other communities. The letter adds that as far as the Congress position is concerned, it is set out in the Lahore resolution and also in the Working Committee's resolution in Bombay.—Reuter.

"THE HAMJOLI"

(From a Correspondent.)

A high class Urdu monthly magazine has been started in Hyderabad by Sayyada Begum Kheshgi. The first number of the journal is well got-up and contains several useful articles. The aim of the journal is stated to be to promote the all-round progress of the rising generation. The volume bears testimony to the fact that the talented editress has done her best to carry out this laudable aim. Hyderabad does need at the present juncture journals having such aims, and her achievement in this direction deserves congratulations. The articles contained in the "Hamjoli" are sure to do a lot of good. The contribution of the editress to the problem of bringing up children is commendable.

The "Hamjoli", it may be hoped, will make steady progress and make a permanent name for itself in the Urdu journalism of India.

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Horrors Of Prison System Exposed.

"VINDICTIVE" CLASSIFICATION BY GOVT.

Lack Of Decency & Humanity In Prisons

MEASURES OF REFORM SUGGESTED.

Social Service League Committee's Report.

The Social Service League of Bombay appointed a Committee in December 1930 last, to investigate complaints made by released prisoners regarding their treatment in jail, as also about the working of the new jail-rules in the Bombay Presidency and to suggest the necessary reforms in the present system. The object of the enquiry was to find out how far the complaints that were being made in the press and on the platform were justified, and to recommend to the Government the way in which the lot of the prisoners could be ameliorated.

The Committee consisted of Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Mr. K. Natarajan Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. N. H. Pandia, Mr. N. R. Wadia, Mr. B. N. Motiwalla, Mr. Syed Munawar, and Mr. P. G. Naik, with Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri as Chairman and Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe as Secretary. They held twelve meetings at which twenty Satyagrahi and ordinary prisoners, male and female and juvenile, were examined and cross-examined by the members. In addition, a questionnaire in English, Marathi and Gujerati was published in the papers and also sent to a large number of persons who had come out of jail. The response was fair; the answers came from members, male and female, of the different conmunities and from the different grades of society, and in respect of all the large jails in the Presidency (excluding Sindh) and outside (Cannanore) and several district and sub-jails and lock-ups and temporary prisons.

The Committee in the course of its report says:—

GOVERNMENT UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE SITUATION.

At the outset the Committee desire to state that they have not left out of consideration the fact that owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, a sudden and unexpected emergency had arisen and that as far as the space and staff in the different prisons were concerned, Government was, in consequence, unable to cope with the situation, as buildings cannot be built nor trained staffs provided in a day, and that it tried its best to provide temporary accommodation by converting the Worli Development chawls into prisons, by providing tents, etc. as extension prisons at Yerawada and by re-opening the Visapur Jail. But apart from this the complaints of prisoners relate to several important matters, such as treatment inside the jails, food latrines, clothing, interviews, etc.

MAIN OBJECT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee also desire to observe that though the investigation had its origin in the publication by the Civil Disobedience released prisoners of their experiences of the harshness of jail life, the main object they have had in view has been the investigation of the grievances of the ordinary jail population and the amelioration of their lot.

PRIMARY OBJECT OF PUNISHMENT.

The Committee are aware that prison reform is a subject which is being constantly discussed in all countries from time to time and that the final word on it has not yet been said, but they also venture to point out that it is a matter which does not remain at a standstill but has to move with the times and that therefore those in charge of the administration of prisons have to watch and note the progress of public opinion and respond to it by making suitable changes and modifications in jail rules. It has been recognised in all civilised countries for instance, that "To-day the tendency is to regard reform of the offender as the primary object of punishment and the deterrence of others as the secondary; or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the deterrent effect of punishment upon others than the offender, is now regarded as far more speculative than the reform of the offender himself." The principle laid down above is now generally accepted. The Committee, therefore, have examined the complaints set out hereafter in the light thereof. Wholesome food, adequate and clean clothing, humane treatment tasks which do not strain the strength and endurance even of hard labour convicts, education, teaching of handicrafts and such other ameliorative measures are all that is demanded.

CLASSIFICATION HAS FAILED TO ACHIEVE ITS OBJECT.

The complaints have come from all the three classes, A. B. and C. of prisoners but the former two in all fairness tell less of their own grievances but more of thoes of their less fortunate companions in misery, the "C" class ones. As for the separation and classification of all convicted prisoners into three classes under the orders issued recently by the Press Note of the Director of Information P. 117 17-4-30 dated the 17th April 1930, the consensus of opinion is that it has failed to achieve its object. In the beginning it led to confusion in working as no one knew who the final authority was in assigning a class to the convicted prisoners, whether the trying Magistrate, or the Jail Superintendent or the Government. It ultimately turned out that Government was the final arbiter and that in numerous instances it reversed the orders of the convicting Court and reduced "A" class prisoners to "B" and "B" to "C" The Department responsible for this action, the Home Department, must have got its own reasons for such reversals, but as none were given out the prisoners, their relatives and the public at large remained in the dark and felt them to be arbitrary. The Committee have come cross instances where the decisions of the Department for such reductions in class appear to be unreasonable arbitrary, and as some of the deponents believe, vindictive.

SPECIAL AND ORDINARY.

If classifications have to be continutd then an alternative is suggested by a majority of them viz. That there should be two classes only, ordinary and special; the ordinary offenders' class would consist of what is known as the ordinary jail population, i.e., persons convicted of offences such as theft, robbery, house breaking, murder; while the special offenders' class would consist of such civil resisters and others as have broken the law not out of motives of violence or moral turpitude, but have invited suffering or courted imprisonment on principle, in order to call attention of the authorities to the redress of some wrong. The difference in the motives of the two classes of offenders is broad and easy to make out or follow and not likely to lead to confusion. The convicting Court will have no difficulty in making out the difference, and as a result of such classification, special offenders, it is suggested, should be given simple imprisonment only, i.e., without liability to labour. This proposal has also the support of the Indian Jails' Committee. If however, it be considered that such offenders should not escape deterrent punishment, even then they may be sentenced to light labour. The present system of classification must therefore give way.

EXPERIENCES OF PRISONERS

Those of the released pritoners who were orally examined by the Committee were asked to state their experiences from the moment they were arrested up to the time they were released. Various inconveniences suffered by them, as to overcrowding, etc., were mentioned by them, while in the lock-ups and in Police custody. The Committee have already recognised that owing to the sudden rush of arrested persons it was not always possible to provide adequate accommodation and other conveniences.

TREATMENT GIVEN TO PRISONERS IN CONDEMNABLE.

But the treatment given to them when they were on the threshhold of the jails certainly deserves condemnation and calls for a thorough change. This is how one of them, a young man belonging to a wealthy and respectable family of Bombay, described it:—

"On our arriva at Visapur we were surrounded by a party consisting of the Police and jail authorities with sticks in hand. The Jailor threatened and abused us. Standing and sitting orders were given in order to break our spirit and humiliate us. Those hesitating to carry out the orders were beaten and they were told that they were not at Worli (from where they had been transferred to Visapur). Then the prisoners were searched and taken to the barracks. Being unwell I requested to be searched first. The request was not granted. I was assaulted and roughly handled and my clothes were torn and I had to wait my turn."

Another young man gives his experiences at Yerawada thus:—

"As soon as the prisoners entered the jail, they were given blows without any discrimination. Then they were forced to sit on their haunches with their heads bent between their knees. Then a number of Policemen surrounded them and searched them in a violent manner. They pocketed whatever they could lay their hands on and the things unwanted (by them) were included in the list of articles found on the persons of prisoners."

Yet a third witness a very respectable member of society and the editor of a well-known daily paper says: "The prisoners are stripped of all clothing and searched as soon as they enter jail. They are beaten in order to give them a foretaste of their prison life and break their spirit. In one jail a warder by name Uda used to tell the prisoners that Khuda (God) was above but Uda was in the region below." The Committee have no reason to doubt the correctness of the above statements. The treatment was either specially devised for the political prisoners in order to break their spirit and give them a foretaste of prison life or was the usual method pursued by the jail officials. In either case it is condemnable.

SEARCHES SHOULD BE MADE IN A MORE BECOMING WAY.

The Committee recommend that orders should be issued by Government to the necessary parties to conduct searches in a more becoming way, as even ordinary prisoners are human beings and not cattle. From the above samples of treatment produced before the Committee neither the spirit nor the letter of the rules seems to have been followed as beating and abuse form no part of the rules.

JAIL-BUILDINGS.

Jail buildings require considerable attention. The complaints centred round want of ventilation and absence of protection from rain, the roofs or tents where tents were put up being leaky. Some of the prisons are old i.e., have been built years ago. They require to be changed so as to meet present requirements. If some of the prisons are examined as to their capacity for accommodating the requisite number of prisoners, sleeping arrangements and ventilation in the light of Rules 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066 and 1067, it would be found that they have been ignored completely. It is hoped that the earliest opportunity would be taken for providing proper prison buildings in the Presidency.

To sum up, the Committee's recommendations are directed mainly to reclaim the prisoners, make their life in prison tolerable and such as would make them useful members of society when they come out, reduce hard labour such as Chakki work at which even Pathans break down and save them from humiliation at the hands of jail officers and warders and others.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

(1) Classification:— Classification of prisoners should be abolished. If classification is to be continued, then there should be two classes only, viz., ordinary and special.

(2) Visapur Jail should be closed.

(3) Jail Buildings should be modernised. Better ventilation should be provided. There should be better protection to the prisoners from rain and damp. Overcrowding of prisoners should be avoided.

(4) Jail rules which aim at the health and comfort of prisoners should be carried into effect.

(5) Herding of Prisoners:—Prisoners convicted of heinous crimes should not be associated with other prisoners.

(6) Children:—Day Nurseries should be provided for babies of female prisoners employed on work.

(7) Female Prisoners:—Female prisoners convicted of heinous offences should be segregated from other female prisoners. There should be a Lady Doctor for female prisoners.

(8) Jail rules should be explained to every prisoner on his entry into the jail.

(9) Discipline:—Measures calculated to break the spirit of and humiliate prisoners, assaults and abuse by jailors and other officials, kicking and cuffing, etc., should be prohibited. History Tickets should be given to prisoners whenever required and all jail punishments should be entered on them. Searches should be conducted without violence and abuse. There should be better supervision at the time of removing articles from prisoners and preparing their list. The humiliating part of parades, sitting on haunches, etc., should be discontinued. The treatment of prisoners should be much more humane and sympathetic than at present.

(10). Labour:—Light labour should be taken from political prisoners. There should be greater humanity shown in exacting hard work from prisoners. Chakki work and water raising by prisoners as at present should be discontinued. The hours of work should be reduced and the implements for work should be adequate and suitable for the purpose.

(11). Food (including vegetables):—It should be clean and wholesome and adequate and should be properly cooked by trained cooks. The quality of jaggery should be improved. Jaggery should be given in addition to and not in substitution of vegetables. The monotony should be relieved. The dietary should be ample and varied and the cooking good. There should be an effective supervision and inspection of food and vegetables cooked and uncooked. Any default by the contractors supplying rations or by jail official in supervising them should be promptly taken notice of. Special class prisoners should be permitted to supplement food at their own cost. The practice of allowing prisoners to cook their food from materials to be supplied may be encouraged. Prisoners may be entrusted with their own cooking arrangements.

(12). Utensils:—The pots to be used for food should be separate from pots used for latrines. Aluminium or enamelled vessels should be given to prisoners.

(13.) Clothing and bedding:—These should be adequate and clean. A pair of Langotis and other clothes after being sterlised should be supplied to prisoners. These should neither be tattered nor contain vermin. Washing soap should be supplied. The covering in winter aand rains should be sufficient to keep them warm. The system of Sunday washing should be improved.

(14) Water Supply:—Drinking water should be clean and potable, not smelling of slime and mud. Fresh Datan and clean charcoal powder should be allowed daily.

(15) Baths:—Clean water should be provided and there should be an adequate supply thereof. There should be greater facility for taking baths, so as to achieve the object of allowing a bath.

(16) Shaving:—Professional barbers should be employed and they should be supplied with good razors and soap. A close crop should be permitted to prisoners.

(17) Medical Treatment: There should be an adequate supply of all medicines for prison ailments. There should be better and more careful medical inspection and treatment and greater care in certifying "G. H." The Medical Officer in charge should be made independent of the Jail Superintendent and the Medical Subordinate of the Jailor.

(18) Latrines: These should be adequate in number and sanitary. They should not be too near the sleeping place and their use should be allowed during night, when necessary. Privacy should be secured; the hardship as to time, utensils and ablution should be removed. The arrangements should be governed by decency and humanity. The practice of having jail conservancy work done by prisoners who are not Bhangis should be stopped.

(19) Locking in:—Locking in should not exceed eight hours. In summer, prisoners should be allowed to sleep in the verandah.

(20) Interviews:—The time allowed for interviews and their number should be increased. A board showing the hours of interviews and visits should be prominently placed outside the Jail building and sheltered accommodation should provided for interviewers. The expression "relatives" should be interpreted liberally.

(21) Letters:—The complaints about dilatory delivery of letters to prisoners and the dilatory despatch of letters from prisoners should be removed. Writing materials should be freely supplied to prisoners.

(22) Education should be imparted in three R's. One handicraft should be taught completely. Prisoners should be remunerated to some extent for their work.

(23) Libraries and Newspapers:—Prisoners should be encouraged to make use of the prison libraries and there should be an adequate supply of books. The number of periodical and newspapers should be increased and these should be freely allowed to prisoners.

(24) Moral and Religious Instruction:—Rule 339 should be duly given effect to. The hardship caused to Mahomedan prisoners owing to Rule 698 (d) should be removed. Some arrangements should be made to impart moral and religious instruction, besides the prison lectures, so as to reform the criminals.

(25) Recreation:—There should be greater facilities for exercise and recreation.

(26) Prison Officers:—The practice of appointing convicts as officers should be abolished.

(27) Complaint Book:—Complaints by prisoners should not be resented but should be promptly attended to. The complaints should be entered in a complaint book which should be made freely available to prisoners, and the complaint book should be produced before Jail Visitors.

(28) Jail Visitors:—Their visits should be more frequent and thorough. The system of nomination of Jail Visitors requires to be altered. Public bodies should be authorised to elect a majority of non-official visitors. Greater discretion to those in charge of Jails should be allowed.

K. M. JHAVERI (Chairman).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
B. G. KHER.
SYED MUNAWAR.
B. N. MOTIWALA.
K. NATARAJAN.
N. H. PANDIA.
N. R. WADIA.
P. G. NAIK.
G. N. SAHASRABUDDHE (Secretary).

ATTEMPT TO BREAK DISTANCE RECORD

TOKIO, Oct. 4.

Herndon and Pangbourn hopped off from here at seven this morning (Sunday) on an attempt to break world's distance record. They will fly to Seattle and thence onward to East till fuel is exhausted.

They hope to reach Salt Lake City.—Reuter.

FOUR BURMESE EXECUTED

RANGOON, Oct. 3.

Four Burmans including a father and son sentenced to death in connection with the rebellion on Pyapon were executed yesterday.

Their appeal was dismissed by the High Court, while the local Government recently rejected their memorial.—A. P.

THE LONDON MERRY GO ROUND

(Continued from page 6).

seems to incline to a policy of wait and see until the proper time comes up for him to bolster up once again his exalted 14 points.

The Federal Structure Committee has thus become London's best Talk Shop, and the various delegates are busy behind the scenes pulling wires cleverly though gently. Sir Akbar Hydari as the Nizam's best adviser is carrying on conlabulations direct with Sir Samuel Hoare. It is but right that His Exalted Highness the Nizam should not forget the parting-kick of Lord Reading. He is determined to see that he gets back Berar. In Britain's present distress he has a tempting offer for Philip Snowden. But Sir Samuel will thank the Nizam's Prime Minister to persuade him to be a little more generous. None would call it a bad bargain if the would-be Lord of Yorkshire—the Chancellor—is patient enough to listen to Sir Samuel.

BRITISH COMMERCE.

And now comes the turn of British commerce which realises that its days in India are numbered despite fulminations and protestations. It is also actively persuading itself to make peace with the Congress leaders. When the British politician is having his say as well his way, the City Magnate cannot but push his head forward. His constant anxiety in the present tete-a-tete at the St. James's is as to where he comes in. He is prepared to go with any one. If the Hindu delegation serves his purpose he will have no hesitation to say 'Namaste' to it. If the Moulanas are prepared to guarantee him business in the midst of Hindu Boycott he will enthusiastically raise a cry of "Allah-o-Akbar". Like a chameleon he changes colour lunching with Shafis and chatting with Malaviyas. He has a ready-made formula to strike a bargain with those who can deliver goods to him on behalf of the Congress.

Perhaps in the middle of the next week, ere these lines are in print, we shall know where we stand in the present merry-go-round. Evidently feeling more and more disgusted at the unreality of the whole show Mahatmaji seems to be recreating himself by carrying out his part of the task as dictated by the Congress without fear or favour. If he listens to Sir Mahamad Shafi he equally calls on Pundit Malaviya. If his dearest friend Lord Irwin confabulates with him he has no hesitation in conversing with Winnie Churchill or any other die-hard. If he has chatted with Brockways and Freemans he has enthusiastically welcomed the well-intended efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar who take opportunities of bringing him in close contact with prominent men whose voice counts in British politics. And to-day he is gone to Lancashire.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF PRESIDENCY FINANCES

—:o:—

Laboured Apologia For New Taxation

CASTING COVETOUS EYES ON FURTHER EXCISE REVENUE

A Review of the financial position of Bombay 1921-31 has been prepared by the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, and presented to the Legislative Council. Extracts from this Review are given below:—

It is first pointed out that over a period of 10 years, with annual fluctuations, the receipts of net revenue have remained at approximately the same figure, while the expenditure has gone steadily up from about 13-12 crores to 14-12. Considerable balances were built up in the years immediately preceding the reforms and in the early years of the reformed administration. The subsequent history of the provincial finances can almost be summed up as the utilisation of these balances or expansion, tempered by continual retrenchment.

For various reasons connected with the accounts it is not possible to compare 1921-22 with subsequent years but the review compares 1922-23 with the year 1929-30, after making various adjustments in order to make the two sets of figures, comparable. The result of the comparison shows that in 1922-23 revenue amounted to 14 crores 47 lakhs and expenditure to 13 crores 55 lakhs. In the year 1929-30 revenue was 13 crores 84 lakhs and expenditure 13 crores 73 lakhs or, if expenditure from the Famine Fund is included, 14 crores 34 lakhs and 14 crores 23 lakhs, showing a fall in revenue of 63 lakhs and an increase in expenditure of 18 lakhs.

A comparison of the main heads of expenditure in the two years 1922-23 and 1929-30 shows increases and decreases under the following heads:—

	Additional Expenditure.
Excise	11
Forests	6
4, Interest	35
Irrigation	4
9, Interest, 20, Interest, and 21, Reduction or avoidance of Debt	20
Justice	9
Police	4
Education	35
Medical	10
Public Health	12
General Administration and Land Revenue	9
Agriculture	7
Civil Works	37
Pensions	5
Expenditure in England	23
	+241
	Savings.
Stamps	1
Registration	1
Jails	3
Ports and Pilotage	1
Industries	2
Miscellaneous Deptts.	1
Famine Relief	58
Stationery and Printing	5
Miscellaneous	16
Central Contribution	56
	—144

The net increase of expenditure here shown is 97 lakhs, and this increase is subject to the deduction on account of "recoveries" and the cost of opium. The total real increase is therefore 68 lakhs, of which 50 lakhs was net from the Famine Fund, leaving a net increase of 18 lakhs. The surplus revenue of 1922-23 was 92 lakhs, which covers the fall in revenue of 63 lakhs and the increased expenditure of 18 lakhs, leaving a surplus of 11 lakhs.

WHAT RETRENCHMENT HAS EFFECTED.

The Review then analysis the fall and rise in various heads of revenue and says:—

"The general conclusion to be drawn from this analysis is that additional revenues, whether from taxation or other causes, have been in the main absorbed by simultaneous falls in receipts, due partly to trade depression, and partly to the policy of prohibition. It may be noted incidentally that the Auditor General is incorrect in his general criticism of the financial administration, below the Appropriation Accounts for 1929-30, in stating that "there has been a not inconsiderable rise" in the provincial revenues. Such progress as has been achieved in individual departments has been made possible only by the setting free of large sums by the remission of the Provincial Contribution, the curtailment of the Famine assignment and savings in other Departments."

DEFICIT OF ONE CRORE.

"The estimates for 1930-31 provided for a modest surplus. Motor taxation in the shape of Registration fees was raised, estimated revenue being 9 lakhs. And expenditure was strictly curtailed, below the figure of the previous year. The catastrophic fall in prices during the year, combined with the civil disobedience movement, led to a fall in revenue which is at present estimated at 195 lakhs. Though there was additional expenditure, particularly under "Police" and Jails" necessitated by the civil disobedience movement and on reparation of flood damages in Sind, the total expenditure under all heads was reduced by insistence on severe economies to the extent of about 23 lakhs. The deficit on the year is expected to amount to 172 lakhs. It is being met partly from the free balance of 63 lakhs, partly from the balance in the Provincial Loans and Advance Account and partly by a loan for the purpose (55 lakhs)."

COST OF PROHIBITION POLICY.

"In the immediate future it would be unsafe to count on any material rise in ordinary revenues except possibly from Excise. So long as the level of prices remains very low we cannot count on any increase under the other main heads of revenue. But with the adaptation of standards of living to the lower level of prices, and a moderate return to more normal trade conditions, it would seem fair to expect a partial revival of established habits, and we may therefore reasonably count on a small rise, of say 20 lakhs, in the Excise revenue temporarily. But there is no prospect of any substantial recovery, while the present policy remains in force.

This then is the task before Government and the Retrenchment Committee. For 1932-33 we must prepare either to reduce recurring expenditure very greatly pending a revision of the Provincial Settlements, or find fresh sources of revenue. This review has taken no special account of the expenditure to which the Local Covernment is committed, for example, by the Primary Education Act, the policy of Prohibition, and the programme of Medical Relief in Bombay City. But these are essentially matters which must be dealt with when considering retrenchment. Obligatory pension charges must continue to increase for a number of years as a consequence of the revision of salaries following the war. But the fact must be emphasised, however, unpalatable it may be, that the Prohibition Policy had already in 1929 cost the Presidency 60 lakhs per annum, before the present intensive campaign started. And this analysis has made it clear that the Presidency is utterly unable to bear the cost of continuing the policy without additional revenues.

NAGPUR TILAK VIDYALAYA

A City Father's "Uncharitable Remarks"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 3.

Cries of shame greeted Mr. Atmaram, a municipal member this morning when he made some uncharitable remarks about the Nagpur Tilak Vidyalaya at the Municipal Committee meeting. The wordy war was occasioned by the question of grant to the Vidyalaya coming before the Committee for consideration.

Mr. Waghmare got up and challenged Mr. Atmaram to withdraw his remark. At this stage, Mr. Bhole Ganesh, President intervened and gave a ruling that discussion be postponed as it was the last meeting of the present committee and it was undesirable to discuss matters of controversial nature. The President himself did not approve the remarks about a body that has been highly praised even by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" dated 6th June last and it was agreed to postpone discussion on the subject.

Meerut Condemns Hijli Shooting

(From Our Correspondent)

MEERUT, Oct. 1.

A public meeting was held last night in the Azad Maidan under the auspices of the Town Congress Committee. Kazi Nazmuddin presided. Speeches condemning the Hijli Shooting affray and demanding an impartial enquiry were made. A strong protest was made against the New Taxation proposals to be put before the Assembly by the Government.

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DUTY ON IMPORTED COTTON MUST BE SUBSTANTIALLY ENHANCED.

Equitable Way To Balance Budget Is A Cut In Expenditure

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(F. O. S. C.)
Bombay, Oct. 2.

The taxation proposals were received by the market as a matter of course, since a previous hint as to what was coming ahead had been given by His Excellency the Viceroy in his speech before the Legislature. The policy adopted is one of indiscrimination and all and sundry are made to bear the brunt.

FUTURE BORROWING TO BE EXPENSIVE.

The surcharge of 12½ per cent. during this year and 25 per cent. in 1932-33 on taxes on incomes would seem very hard particularly in view of the heavy increases imposed in the last budget and there is a general resentment on this score. This must reflect unfavourably on Government security prices and must make borrowing in future more expensive. The taxable income is reduced from the minimum of Rs. 2000 to Rs. 1000, thus reverting to a position which existed prior to 1916 when incomes over Rs. 1000 paid a tax of 4 pies in the rupee. Incidentally however, this will enlarge franchise and fill the electoral rolls of the legislative Assembly.

BILL TO TAX INCOMES EARNED ABROAD.

It is surprising that Government should hurry to increase taxes on incomes and leave the bill to tax incomes earned abroad introduced in April session still in abeyance. India's reserves are depleted by this flaw in the incometax rule as will be clear from the following:—

"An investment of Rs. 10 lakhs at 6 per cent. interest is liable to pay income and super tax of about Rs. 12,300 which can be conceniently saved by putting away funds and income outside the country for three years."

It is sincerely hoped that this bill will also be passed along side the supplementary Finance bill just introduced and this will not only provide a necessary fillip to revenue, but cause a reversal in the present of of movement of capital form India.

DUTY ON IMPORTS OF COTTON

A duty of half annas per lb. on imported cotton is welcome and one wonders why it was not substantially enhanced. Even this small import will encourage the growth of long staple cotton in India. The mill industry surely cannot get hurt by this duty since it is amply protested by tariffs and there is additional protection granted by the new surcharge of 25 per cent.

REVENUE MAY NOT BE TO EXPECTATION.

The import duties on the whole have been made unduly high and in view of the reduced purchasing power of the country owing to low commodity prices, the revenue from this source may not come up to expectation.

The proposed retrenchment is not adequate to meet the heavy gap between revenue and expenditure, but it may be hoped that further substantial cuts will be made when reports of the various committees exploring this field are before the Government. It is indeed sound on principle to have a balanced budget, but the most acquitable way of achieving this objective is a cut in the expenditure rather than ever increasing in taxation.

MONEY.

Conditions in the money market ruled steady throughout with interbank rate for call funds ranging between 6-6½ per cent. The demand for finance has been largely in connection with export of gold. The sale of treasury bills this week has been comparatively small at Rs. 136 lakhs, but a fair amount has been invested in the new 6½ per cent. bonds the total subscriptions to which amount to Rs. 11.50 crores. Treasury bill maturities amounted to Rs. 640.50 lakhs. The trade demand as per the last statement of the Imperial Bank amounts to Rs. 406.62 lakhs, and reflects the movement of funds on the reopening of the banks after 3 holidays closure in the last week. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 6½ per cent. two to three months 6 per cent. and six months 5½ per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 25th September 1931 shows a large decline of Rs. 580.31 lakhs in the cash balance of the bank which now stands at Rs. 6,45,56,000 as compared with Rs. 25.60 crores at this time last year. The large decline is attributable to the abnormal situation prevailing last week. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 8.38, a decline of 7.24 per cent. under last week. Loans and cash credits have increased by Rs. 306.79 lakhs and by Rs. 193.48 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 47.23 lakhs. Government deposits have declined by Rs. 199.29 lakhs to Rs. 10.91 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 49.43 lakhs to Rs. 64.69 crores. The Bank rate stands at 8 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Investors have lately kept away from the gilt-edged market and 3½ per cent. monopolished the whole attention with a large amount of speculative business transacted. The Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange decided as an emergency measure to close forward trading in securities as from 16th October settlement, which induced bear covering, causing rates to rise to Rs. 53/4. This decision of the Board would seem hardly justified at this juncture when prices have already dropped nearly Rs. 10/. In fact there has been a general resentment since settlements were fixed fortnightly instead of monthly and this action will further increase the resentment.

Increase in taxes on incomes caused a decline in rate at the close, 3½ per cent. finishing at Rs. 51.14. Any strength that may have come as a result of the favourable new loan figures was discounted by the rise in taxes.

All other scrips though neglected lost moderately in prices. 5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 further declined to Rs. 95-12, 1939-44 loan to Rs. 87-8, 1933s. to Rs. 97-4 and 1935 to Rs. 39-8. 6 per cent Bonds due 1932 are quoted at Rs. 99-12, and 1933-36 loan at Rs. 97-8. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan further receded to Rs. 100-14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan lost again about 3 rupees to Rs. 61/. while 1934-37 loan remained unchanged at Rs. 86-8. 4½ per cent. 1955-60 Loan further dropped from Rs. 77 to Rs. 75/. while 1934 bonds experienced a slight decrease to Rs. 93.

TREASURY BILLS.

The total amounts of accepted tenders as per the communique of 25th September amounted to Rs. 10,25,000 of six months bills and Rs. 32,25,000 of three months bills respectively. Intermediates bills sold from 15th to 21st September amounted to Rs. 31,25,000 and Rs. 212,25,000 respectively. Intermediate six and three months will be issued from 26th to 28th September at Rs. 96-8-0 and Rs. 98? 4-0 per cent, respectively.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 29th September 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 7,75,000 and Rs. 91,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 96-6-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-3-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 700,000 and Rs. 70,75,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 7-3-9 and Rs. 7-3-11 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday the 30th September to Monday the 5th October 1931 at Rs. 96-8-0 and Rs. 98.4.0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months bills sold from 26th to 28th September 1931 amounted to Rs. 19,25,000 and Rs. 39,00,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 6th October 1931. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 9th October 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

CURRENCY RETURN.

The currency return of the 22nd September shows a decline of Rs. 225.81 lakhs in notes in circulation now amounting to Rs. 146.22 crores. Silver coins have risen further by Rs. 23.79 lakhs to Rs. 126.68 crores and silver bullion under coinage by Rs. 6.18 lakhs to Rs. 5.85 crores. Gold bullion has declined by Rs. 270.72 lakhs to Rs. 4.48 crores. Securities in India have increased by Rs. 14.94 lakhs to Rs. 9.19 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 93.70 as against 93.90 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The Ordinance rationing sterling and assuring a supply to the market by Government when necessary, revived confidence and there were free sellers of ready T. T. at 1/5-3/4 with few buyers under 1/5-13/16 forward business as far ahead as February was transacted, though prior to the announcement forward market had almost ceased to function. Some export bills appeared in Calcutta and Bombay during the week, while remittance enquiry was small. Sales by Government during the week ending 26th September amounted to only £375,000 as against an average of over £2 million during the past four weeks, and it is possible that these will diminsh still further. Gold exports continue on a large scale keeping sterling rates steady, and with the commencement of export season next month, it is generally felt that Government may be on the happy side of being able to buy sterling.

The restriction put on the import of bullion by Government relieving itself of the obligation to supply sterling in connection with this trade, is not justified particularly in case of silver. It would be right to do so if Government intend to sell their surplus stocks of silver in India instead of in foreign markets as has been the case hitherto

The following quotations obtained in the forward market: upto 15th Octr. 1/5-3/4, 16th to 31st Octr. 1/5-23/32d, Novr./Decr. 1/5-11/16 and January 1/5-21/32.

The dollar sterling quotation after opening ot dol. 3.76 improved to dol. 3.97. French francs similarly opening at 87 closed at Rs. 130 37.. The Belga further appreciated to 20.00 and the Italian lira to 77.00.

GOLD.

The gold market was the centre of all activity and a large amount of business was transacted. Prices fluctuated widely and in consonance with movements in the dollar sterling rate. Prices in the local market although much higher than last week, are much below parity and considerable amounts have been booked for shipment abroad. The total figure is reported at Rs. 211.00 lakhs. Stocks are pouring in from upcountry and daily arrivals are estimated at 40 to 50,000 tolas. It has been suggested by certain bodies that an embargo on the export of gold should be immediately applied by Government. The suggestion appears thoroughly arbitrary since it would unduly interfere with the trade in this metal. In fact gold exports tend to convert foreign creditor mobile. Furthermore it should be noted that since early March the Mint received about Rs. 10 crores worth of the metal and about Rs. 1½ crores was exported abroad prior to the present large shipments. On the other hand India had not had her usual annual supply of nearly Rs. 10 crores. Thus it would seem that the movement to export will not last very long. Bazar will resume imports, the magnitude of which will depend upon prices of our prime commodities. The daily offtake averages some 10 to 15,000 tolas and stocks on hand are estimated at 3 lakhs tolas. The price of sovereigns kept firm, both ready and delivery 24th October being quoted at Rs. 15-3. In London the quotation for gold after rising to 114s. 9d. declined and closed at 103-8d. per ounce fine. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 25-9-0 and Rs. 24-6 for ready and 28th September settlement, Rs. 25-7-0 and Rs. 24-3-0 for 27th October settlement and Rs. 25-2 and Rs. 24-10 for 26th November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £10,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £21,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 617,390 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London to India is about nil.

SILVER.

The silver market was closed for trading owing to heavy price fluctuations and abnormal conditions created in all foreign markets following the abandonment of the gold standard in Great Britain and India. The Board of Directors of the Bombay Bullion Exchange decided as an emergency measure to restrict price movements between Rs 49-8 and Rs. 53-8-0 per 100 tolas. This restriction will last till 5th October, when it is expected that normal trading will be resumed.

Prices were nominal and trading was confined to squaring off old contracts. Ready commands a premium of Rs. 3-8 representing the recent increase in import duty on silver. The daily offtake is very small at 40 bars and stocks amount to 3100 bars. In Shanghai the tael after rising to 1s. 7-3/16d. declined to 1s. 6d. and closed at 1s. 6d½. The highest and lowest rates in London were 19½d. and 15-15/16d. for ready and 19-11/16d. and 16-1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 56-8 and Rs. 53 for ready and Rs. 51-8 and Rs. 49-12 for 2nd and 31st October settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £9,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present wheek's shipment the total visible suuply from London to India is about £16,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 333 bars and Rs. 45,246 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be nil.

SHARES.

The share market was buoyant owing to rise in commodity prices and the imposition of a surcharge of 25 per cent. on import duties. Cotton mill shares advanced by 10 to 30 points following the rise in raw cotton but towards the close there was a reaction on profit taking and approach of the October settlement. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 681/4-675-681/4-675; Century Rs. 200-207/8-192/8; Central India Rs. 290-291/-272/8; Crescent Rs. 51/4-57/8153/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 328/12-322/8-328/12-325; Indian Bleaching Rs. 135-135; Indore Malwa Rs. 310-312/8; Kohinoor Rs. 108/12-113/12-110; New Great Rs. 112/8-118/12-110; Pearls Rs. 175-185-172/8; Simplex Rs. 48/12-47/8-50/10-48/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 225/8-227/8-211/4.

The miscellaneous section folioed the general movement and all issues registered price gains. Steel shares were steady to firm on speculative demand, Tata Iron Ordys. improving to Rs. 27/4 and Defds. to Rs. 321/4. Tata Hydros. were almost unchanged and closed at Rs. 106/14. Tata Powers gained about 10 points from last closing to Rs. 370. though it registered an advance to Rs. 380 in the middle. Andhra Valleys advanced from Rs 532/8 to Rs. 580, but closed at Rs. 576/4. Alcocks gained about 5 rupees to Rs. 95. Bombay Burmahs after firming from Rs. 347/8 to Rs. 363/12 declined at the close to Rs. 336/4. Bombay Trams closed steady at Rs. 101/4, and Bombay Steams at Rs. 172/8. Cement shares also presented firmness, Bundis improving to Rs. 14/6 and Indian Cements to Rs. 170. Katni Ordys. gained about Rs. 20 to Rs. 153/12xd. and Defds. from Rs. 528/12 to Rs. 600. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij declined from Rs. 697/8xd. to Rs. 682/8xd. and Amritsar Patti from Rs. 101/8 to Rs. 93/8. Tapti Valleys also receded slightly from Rs. 562/8 to Rs. 558/12.

Imperial Bank shares kept steady throughout at Rs. 875 and Contributories at Rs. 221/4 Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 76 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/2.

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Fig. 1
Healthy cell, seen through microscope. Note the well developed nucleus, which is chiefly composed of Calcium [lime].

Fig. 2
Same cell after Calcium has been withdrawn. The nucleus is shrivelled up.

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STEP BY STEP THE science of medicine advances. The clearer the picture of human ailments becomes, the more logical the treatment. Instead of intricate remedies, science now advocates simple additions to the diet. Today, most human ailments can be traced to some deficiency in the diet. A deficiency of *calcium* (lime) in the system, for instance, is the cause of such diverse ailments as weak sensitive teeth, rickets in children, skin troubles of many kinds, irritable nerves, irregularities in the functions of womanhood, etc.

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Take a few Kalzana tablets every day, then you are sure that your body gets the required Calcium in exactly the right combination. Kalzana has *proved* in thousands of cases that it will make teeth strong again by conquering the very cause of their weakness—lack of Calcium in the body. It will make your teeth strong and healthy, they will become white again and decay will be stopped.

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RESTRICTIONS ON FOREIGN BANKS.

Central Banking Enquiry.

MR. SUBEDAR'S MINORITY REPORT.

The following are further extracts from Mr. Manu Subedar's Minority Report of the Central Banking Enquiry:—

Indian opinion, as registered before the Committee, can be considered to be unanimous in the view that some serious steps would have to be taken with regard to foreign banks working in India. It was realised that the present position was unsatisfactory from the point of view of the safety of the depositors. It was felt also that foreign banks were enticing more deposits than could possibly be required for the finance of foreign trade. It was also pointed out that the deposits with them had considerably increased and had enabled them to penetrate far inland and to engage in internal banking. It was stated that they were underpaying the depositors in India, who could earn more on their savings, if these moneys were invested with Indian institutions or in Government securities. Apart from this injury to the depositors and the lack of safety, it was urged that the lower rate, at which foreign banks could take deposits, enabled them to compete with indigenous bankers and Indian joint stock banks in giving loans and advances on unequal terms. It was, therefore, urged that a tax should be levied on the deposits received by foreign banks to eliminate this unfair advantage. Lastly, the remedy, which found the greatest measure of support from Indian witnesses, was that the foreign banks should be prohibited from taking deposits in India.

It will be noticed that the measure, which is recommended in this report, is that foreign banks should not take deposits from Indian-born persons, firms and companies registered in India. This not only leaves them the right of taking deposits, as such from parties other than Indian, but in practice, leaves unimpaired a very substantial portion of their deposits. The economic justification for the measure recommended is to be found briefly in the fact that the savings are meagre in India, and of such saving the amount of money going into bank deposits is again limited. It is the mere accident of some of the foreign banks being older in the field, which secures them a continuance of some Indian deposits, and interference would, therefore, be justified in erecting a barrier, which would prevent the flow of Indian savings in foreign institutions. The economic life of the units constituting the nation in India is much closer and much more interwoven with each other, than it is with the economic life of any foreign individuals. The legal and political institutions of the country which go to constitute the state are also different, and this state is financially supported not from the resources of any foreigners, but from the resources of Indians. There is a terrible reality in India of to-day in the use of the word "foreign" in reference, not to superficial differences, but to economic interests. Indian institutions have come into existence and languished, to the great detriment of the enterprise and resources of India, without anparties being seriously concerned about it. Indians alone have to organise their life to complete the links in the economic chain to stand by each other against the inroads of foreign economic interests. There is no room yet for internationalism in finance in India, until financial organisation on national lines is properly established.

On the savings of the Indian people, which become bank deposits, Indian institutions, Indian trade and Indian industry have an absolutely prior claim. It is trite to deplore the flight of capital. Even the Finance Member of the Government of India has recently done so. The notion behind this is that capital, which represents the savings of the people, must go to enrich the money market and the financial system of a nation and must not go abroad. The oft-quoted apology of Mr. Beaumont-Pease with regard to the United Kingdom, which, from the Indian point of view, stands at the other extreme of wealth and affluence, had the same notion behind it. This is how the Editor of the "Indian Finance" commented on it.

"Obviously Mr. Beaumont-Pease's object in making the declaration was to refute the notion that has begun to spread in British lay circles that British banking resources were being utilised for objects other than the furtherance of British trade and industries. When the people of a country, whose prominence has been built upon the mobility of its capital market and on the international character of its financial structure, can pose these questions, it is no matter for surprise that Indian traders and industrialists, no less than Indian publicists and economists, are asking themselves whether the banking resources of India are being administered to the best advantage of her nationals and for the furtherance of Indian trade in the broadest sense."

The demand in India is thus based on a fundamental economic principle. To give the control of Indian savings in foreign hands is opposed to the primary principle, on which the economic life of western countries is based.

Those countries, which claim in Europe an old banking system were never obliged to pass a law in connection herewith, because the evil never arose. They had their own banks and their people had the necessary patriotism as well as sense of enlightened self-interest, which involved the concentration of national bank deposits in national institutions. But banking systems had to be built up in new countries, which had to model their institutions on Europe, and the aim has been uniformly to exclude foreign institutions from the use of local funds. The tradition on this subject in the United States is long and continuous, and New York, where banking wealth is beyond the dream even of some European countries, leads the States of America in this respect, by a definite provision against American money going into alien institutions. In Canada, the gordion knot is cut by the requirement, that every bank working in Canada shall be established under the Canadian Bank Act. In Japan, which has offered to the world a standing model of patriotism as well as of national economic development on the basis of common and general interests, foreign banks operated long before Japanese banks came on the scene. There is no law prohibiting the taking of deposits in Japan by foreign banks, but that is only because such a law has not been necessary. The tyranny of Empire banks operating from London has been felt by Canada, South Africa and Australia, and they have attempted in various ways to get free from this tyranny.

They have adopted various measures, the details of which would be out of place in this report, but in principle they aim at the establishment and growth of local institutions, in whose operations loyalty to Canadian, South African and Australian interests, would be supreme and would come prior to any attachment to, and control of any outside interest. On the continent of Europe itself, many measures have been taken against operations of foreign banks, not only by small and weak states but by larger powerful states. The fundamental principle in all these directions is that the economic life and growth of a nation is its own concern and should not be allowed to be interfered with by foreigners. Wherever such interference takes a serious form, it should be checked by law. The evil, it may be noted, is nowhere as great as in India. No parallel could, therefore, be found, and this would justify more drastic action by the Indian legislature in this direction than has been attempted elsewhere. The measures suggested in this report, however, err on the side of moderation. In the case of prohibition of Indian deposits in foreign banks, the economic justification is absolutely complete.

The economic grounds urged against this measure were summarised by Mr. MacDonald, Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank. It is a curious commentary on the Indian situation that opposition to a measure conceived in national interests should come from the Imperial Bank, which has derived so much benefit directly and indirectly from the Government and people of India, and which claims to be a pioneer Indian institution.

It would be noticed that Mr. MacDonald evaded the original question put to him, viz., whether Indan institutions should have a prior right to the savings of Indians in the country. He has not refuted that principle. In dwelling on the consequences of the diversion of deposits from foreign banks, he has exercised a very great self-denial on behalf of his own institution, illustrating more emphatically than anything else could have done, how non-Indians engaged in banking business in this country, no matter for what institutions they are working, hang together. From the representative of the Imperial Bank, which has been fed on exclusive privileges now for the best part of a century, and whose search for new exclusive privileges constitutes a very difficult problem in settling the banking future of this country, opposition to the creation of a condition, which would help them in constituting, what he calls, a semi-monopoly, can hardly be regarded as genuine. I must, therefore, take it that Mr. MacDonald, in expressing his opinion, was speaking for himself and was genuinely concerned at the creation of anything in the nature of a money trust in India in the hands of the Imperial Bank of India. There are other directions, in which such a fear could be entertained and there would be other methods of dealing with the situation, when it arises. But, in the discussion of the proposal for diverting Indian deposits from foreign banks the introduction of this topic appears to me to be very far-fetched.

SAFETY OF DEPOSITORS.

Mr. MacDonald, in his reply quoted above, referred to the belief of the Indian depositors, that their funds in the hands of foreign banks are quite safe. The safety of depositors forms an important part of our reference, but did not come up for discussion except with regard to the following recommendation of the majority (the representative of the 'Exchange' banks dissenting):—

"It has been suggested to us that special safeguards should be provided for protecting the interests of Indian depositors and creditors in the event of winding-up of non-Indian banks.... We recommend that there should be some arrangement under which the Indian creditors of a non-Indian institution taken into liquidation should have a prior claim on its assets in India and should also share in the general distribution of its assets outside the country should there be a shortage in the asset sheld in India".

This recommendation came to be made largely on the basis of what was reported to be the practice in Japan, not merely with regard to banks, but with regard to firms. The episode of the suspension of payment by the branch of a Japanese bank in Bombay had also something to do with this recommendation. I have joined in this recommendation and embodied it in the terms of licence, which no effective protection can eign banks, but I am not convinced that such a recommendation could be effective. The facility with which a branch of a foreign bank working in India can turn many of its securities into cash, and can remove the whole cash by telegram abroad, discloses the weakness and futility of any such provision. I have been convinced after anxious thought, that Indian depositors in foreign banks stand exposed to a risk, against which na effective protection can be given to them. In placing their money with foreign institutions, they seek their safety in a foreign economic system, of which the foreign banks are a part. It is a deliberate choice by them, and if the foreign institution is already weak, or develops weakness later, there does not seem to be much, which the Government of India can do for them.

BOMBAY FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Fruits and vegetables are not fetching remunerative returns for the growers; while the consumer, on the other hand, is unable to get sufficient supply at a reasonable price for his consumption.

Efforts have been made from time to time to organise an association to handle various knotty problems connected with and governing this industry. The Bombay Presidency Fruit Growers' Association has been formed to work out a policy for an all-round development of the industry; to get reasonable concessions in freight from the railways as well as steam ship companies; to regulate the policy of the Government such as Agriculture, Co-operation, Irrigation, etc.; to standardise all stocks and prices and to improve the method of marketting of perishable products.

"ENHANCING CONDEMNED TAX"

Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan, Vice President, Stock Exchange, writes:

The new Budget proposals are like the teutacles of the animal 'hydra' grasping anything and everything with its reach. Raising of postal charges would affect the poorest as well as the richest. As long as the Pact is in force, the present may not mind the excise in salt, but it is a tax condemned by the Prime Minister in London and by many others in India. Unemployment problem is never thought of here as elsewhere, but the income-tax on a person hardly drawing Rs. 83-5-4 is regrettable and in regard to a hand-to-mouth Bombayite less said the better. The commercial community hard hit for the last decade would have to give over by their right hand which may fall to their lot per chance in their left hand.

SHOE MERCHANTS AND THE FINANCE BILL.

The following is a copy of the telegram sent by the Boston Company, Bombay, on behalf of Shoe Merchants:—

"The President, Legislative Assembly, Sir Abdulrahim, Sir H.S. Gour and Central Board Revenue, Simla:—

"Finance Bill Clauses 5 and 8 are defective in as much as they relate to Babies' and Children's Shoes. Real value is defined in Section 30 (b) Sea Customs Act, 1878, is only one anna and three pies a pair, custom duty five annas per pair, i.e., four times real value. Samples sent. Please place before House for consideration."

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE
AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Stores.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

YOUR LUCK

Send me a Post Card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and I will send you by V. P. for Re. 1 only a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and losses in business, promotion, transfer and reduction in Service, births, marriages, happiness and bodily ailments. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophesies.

N B.—A reward of Rs. 100 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Professor G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

EARN Rs. 300 A Month
By Learning Practically or by Post from Factory Experts and Graduates, those varieties of best and cheapest Soaps (Even Rs. 3-8 per 82 pounds) which are so highly praised by Judges, Magistrates, Chairmans, etc. Many Soap Teachers and Factory Proprietors of India, Burma and Ceylon are our pupils. Ten times fee refunded if failure. Detail free from:—SOAP TRAINING HOUSE.
(Regd. by India Govt.)
Saidpur (Rangpur) BENGAL

YOUR FORTUNE

SEND us a Post Card with the name of any Flower together with your name and address and we shall send you by V.P. P. for Re. 1. only, a detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profits and loss in business promotion, transfer and reduction in service births, marriages, happiness, and bodily ailments and directions will also be supplied to safeguard yourself from the coming evil influences of the Stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of our prophecies.
N. B.—A REWARD OF RS. 500 WOULD BE AWARDED IF PROVED OTHERWISE.
THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY,
P. O. Box No. 4, Delhi

P.W. McNess
FLY KILLER

Kills flies
Moths Mosquitoes
Green Moths
Bedbugs Fleas
and Other Insect Pests
Sole Distributors
U. S. Agencies
BOMBAY, Exchange Building, Ballard Estate
CALCUTTA: 60, Stephen House Dalhousie Square, East
Stocks carried by Provision, Chemists and Bazaar Shops

ALWAYS ASK FOR
INDO-BALM
RELIEVES ALL PAINS.

Building for LIFE

Much of the weakness, anæmic conditions and nerve trouble to which some adults are subject could have been avoided by a regular course of Virol in early childhood. Now is the important time to give Virol whilst the child's constitution is in the making.
Virol is the food which enables the body to create living tissues. The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need
VIROL
VIROL LTD., HALIFAX, YORKSHIRE, W.3, ENGLAND

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 3.

December, 1931	5.61
January, 1932	5.72
March, 1932	5.90
May, 1932	6.08
July, 1932	6.26
Middling Spot	5.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New Orleans, Oct. 3.

October, 1931	5.40
December, 1931	5.57
Middling Spot	5.30

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	63,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

SALES OF SPOT COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.

Cotton Associatoin Discontinues Daily Statistics.

Liverpool, Oct. 3.

As from to-day, Saturday, October 3, the practice of recording the daily and weekly sales of Spot Cotton will be discontinued by the Liverpool Cotton Association. Consequently, the items giving Estimated Spot Sales, Sales for Export and Sales of East India Cotton will be discontinued until further notice.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 3.

	Saturday's 10 a.m. Quotations.	day's Closing.
October, 1931	4.20	4.20
November, 1931	4.16	4.15
December, 1931	4.15	4.17
January, 1932	4.11	4.17
February, 1932	4.20	
March, 1932	4.17	4.23
April, 1932	4.26	
May, 1932	4.28	4.30
June, 1932	4.33	
July, 1932	4.34	4.36
August, 1932	4.38	
September, 1932	4.40	
October, 1932	4.42	
Middling Spot	4.54	

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 3.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	3.94
Fine	4.06
Superfine	4.18
OOMRA:—	
Good	3.56
Fully Good	3.66
Fine	3.81
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.41
Fully Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
Superfine	3.71

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 3.

Octoben (Sakellaridis)	6.69
November	6.85
January	6.95
March	7.04
May	7.18
July	7.32
October	7.41
F.G.F., Spot	7.05

Cawnpore.—The general rally of Congress Lady volunteers was held on Tilak grounds under the presidentship of Mrs. D. Jawaharlal. It was decided to patrol the city and sell khaddar.—A.P.

AEG

TYPEWRITERS

The newest models of these leading German Typewriters fitted with latest improvements for typing, tabulating and stencil work are now available from

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(Incorporated in Germany).
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A.E.G. PORTABLES IN ALL COLOURS.
CHEQUE PROTECTING TYPEWRITERS.
EXCHANGE OF OLD MACHINES.
ACCESSORIES—REPAIRS.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

October, 3.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Rangoon.
Nirpura, Wilson, Calcutta.
Varela, Carruthero, Busrah.
Vistu, Betangh, Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

October 4.
Clan Buchanan, Benner, Cochin.
Acusta, Poleson, Subang (for order).
Scuin Maru, Hamada, Calcutta.
Tulisse, Vernerbern, Sydney.
Pilana, Casulich, Shanghai.
Gambada, Brown, Rangoon.
Gogra, Clark, Calcutta.
Durenda, Bleneow, London.

LOADING.

October 3.
Steamer, British Stateman for Abadan.

S.S. Jalaveera:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalaveera, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Nirpura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Nirpura, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Varela, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a geneal cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Clan Buchanan:—The J. F. Coy.'s steamer Clan Buchanan, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Cachin, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Acosta:—The B. S. O. S. and D. Coy.'s steamer Acosta, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Sabaug (for Order), with ballast.

S.S. Senin Maru:—The J. Madsintosh Coy.'s steamer Senin maru, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Talisse:—The L. Edward, Ltd., steamer Talisse, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Sydney with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Pilsna, is expected to arrive here to-day from Trieste, etc', with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail for Shanghai, etc., with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Gansbada:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gansbada, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Gogra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gogra, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Durenda:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Durenda, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 3.
1 Argun Maru, Kobe, 6-10, O S Kaisha.
2. Ranchi, London, 24-10, M. M. and Co.
3 Narpura, N.F. N.F., M. M. and Co.
4 Kaga Maru, Japan, 14-10, N Y Kaisha.
7 Talisse, Freemantle, 4-10, L. Edwards, Ltd.
8 Karanja, Durban, 7-10, M M & Co.
9 Clan Buchanan, Bhavnagar, 4-10, J. Finlay and Co.
11 Durenda, Hull, 4-10, M M & Co.
12 City of Marseilles, Karachi 6-10 K Nixon and Co.
13 Acasta, Sabang, 5/10, Burmah Shell.
14 Silvenur, New York, 6-10, Volkart Bros.
15 Aquileia Genoa, 6-10 L T & M. I.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Sumatra Maru, Kobe 10-10 O S Kaisha
5 Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, 5/10, L Naranji & Co.
6 Maur, Bangkok, 5-10, F F Campbell & Co.
8 Gogra, Calcutta, 4-10, M. M & Co.
9 Jalaveera, Karachi, 5-10, Scindia, S. N. Co.
10/11 Bassano Marmagoa, 3-10 J Finlay and Co.
12 Kidderpore, Japan, 10-10 M M & Co.
14 Indira, Malabar Coast, 3-10 Malabar S. and Co.
15 Podma, M.-Coast, 5-10, S. Hassum and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

B Gambada, Rangoon, 4-10 M M & Co.
D E Jehangir, Jeddah, N. F. T. Nissim and Co.
F Jalajyoti, Calcutta, 11-10, S S N Co.
H Oostacappelle, M'Coast, 3-10 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 9-10, P & O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 15-10, P & O S N Co.
Strathnavar 23-10 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 25-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranpura 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, 29-10, M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Agra. 8-10, I Edwards Ltd.
Sumatra, 12-10, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan, 23/12, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Circassia 30-9 G T Co.
Bloumfontain, 10-10, K N Co.
C/o Nagpur, 29-10 K N Co.
C/o Paris 2/11, K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels 8-10, L Edward Ltd.
Trantenfels 18-10, L Edward Ltd.
Trenenfels 25-10, L Edward Ltd.
Barenfels 7-11. L Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Djambi 14-11 L Edward Ltd.
Tarondo, 23-10 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Himalaya, 6-10-31, L.T. Co.
Pilsna. 5/10, L T Co.
FROMt GENOA.
Genoa, 20-10 M Italiana.
Arabia 23-10, M Italiana.
FROM NEW YORK.
Unicol. 6-10-31, L Edwards Ltd.
City of Harvard, 10-10 F F Campbell Co.
Silveram 8-10 Volkart Bros.
City of Edinborough 16-10. F F Campbell Co.
Yomachichi 5-11, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Kaga Maru, 30-9 N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 30-9, O S Kaisha.
Mirzapore 25-9 P & O. S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Comorin, 9/10/31, P and O S N. Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Khandalla, 10-10. M M & Co.
Kenya 20-10 M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 21-10, M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.
Viceroy of India 17-10 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi, 24-10 P & O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, 6-10, M Italiana.
FOR KOBE.
Argun Maru N F, O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 10-10, P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru, N F O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, N F O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra, 7-10, M M & Co.
Varela, 9-10 M M & Co.
FOR NEW YORK
Silverfer 4-10, Volkart Bros.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti NF., S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, 6-10, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur 3-10, F F Campbell Co.
FOR KARACHI.
C/o Marseilles. 19-10, K N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON
Comorin P & O S N Co.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia, M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Argun Maru O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore, P & O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru, O S Kaisha.
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.
FOR NEW YORK
Silverfer, Volkart Bros.
FROM BUSREH.
Bandra, M M & Co.
Varela, M M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jalajyoti S S N Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karanja, M M & Co.
FOR BANGKOK.
Maur F F Campbell Co.
FOR KARACHI.
C/o Marseilles, K N Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Kohinur, 2-10-31.
Janaki, 2-10-31.
Dayawati, 2-10-31.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 3.
S.S. Durenda for Havre:—165 bales cottonraw Volkart Bros.
For London:—6 bales animal skin W. T. Suren; 20 cwt. groundnut oil cakes K. M. Natnoo; 1000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.
City of Marseilles for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 35 bales cotton yarn waste Eastern Trading Co.; 1000 cwt. myrabollam C. Jivanlal and Co.; 2000 cwt. myrabollam K. Bros.; 50 bales cotton thread waste L. D. Vora.
For Ghent:—165 bales cotton raw B. Carsondas and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Eastern Expert and Mercantile Co.
For Manchester:—300 bales cottonraw Textile Products, Ltd.; 100 bales cotton thread waste L. D. Vora.
For Antwerp:—2500 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Iswardas and Co; Ramji and Co.; 125 bales cotton fly B. Cursondas and Co.
For Glasgow:—1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes and 2000 cwt. groundnut cakes H. Ramji and Co.; 2500 cwt. linseed oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.
S.S. Silverfir for Marseille:—2000 cwt. castorseed Birla Bros.
For New York:—2 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings, Ltd.
S.S. Aquilia for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw B. Karsondas and Co.
For Portsaid:—50 bales cotton piece goods Manchester mills.
S.S. Argun Maru for Shanghai:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Kobe:—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.
S.S. Sumatra Maru for Osaka:—350 bales cottonraw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.
For Osaka:—300 ton iron scrap Ali Bros.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, October 3.
S.S. Bassano agents J. Finlay and Co., from Hull:—500 bales alum; 20 cases ale; 33 cases files; 30 cases dental plaster; 250 cases metal polish; 147 cases distemper; 30 dms varnish; 212 dms. turpentine; 650 dms. linseed oil; 211 dms. colour, 1337 dms. paint; 3181 dms. disinfectant fluid; 21 bdle steel bars; 75 bdle. angles; 379 bdle. steel; 40 bgs. iron shot; 73 bgs. iron plates; 172 cases machisery.
From Middbapro:—955 bdle steel sheets; 30 bdle. steels rounds; 30 bdle steel squares; 114 bdle joists, 40 brls. sloper compound.
From Dunkirk:—4605 bdle steel joists; 2882 bdle. steel rods; 9686 bdle steel bars; 2621 bdle angles.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 2.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £	sh.	d.
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 per cent notes)	99	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	47	0	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0	12	6
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 per cent Preference	0	5	3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly' Ordy. Stock	57	0	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	8	0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0	6	0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	5	3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0	16	3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4	15	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	102	0	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ordy..	0	13	3
Indian Copper Corporation Ordy.	0	0	9
Indian Iron and Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs.	74	0	0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0	2	0
Nitrate Railway Ordy.	1	2	6
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord.	1	11	3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 per cent Deb.	53	0	0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debs.	96	10	0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	99	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 3.
F. P. Bales.
Receipts to date 2-10-31 1931-32 1479000, 1930-31 2618000.
Receipts Yesterday 2-10-31 1931-32 172000, 1930-31 119000.
Exports to date 2-10-31 1931-32 738000, 1830-31 1284000.
Stock at Ports 25-9-31 1931-32 3149000, 1930-31 2491000.
Stock Interior Towns 25-9-31 1931-32 812000, 1930-31 818000.
Stocks Liverpool 25-9-31 1931-32 823000, 1930-31 741000.
Visible Supply 25-9-31 1931-32 5335000, 1930-31 4600000.
Quantity in Sight 25-9-31 1931-32 1502000, 1930-31 2572000.
Quantity out of Sight 25-9-31 1931-32 1380000, 1930-31 1071000.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Oct. 3.
41 P Crystal and Co., Bhavnagar 115.
31 P Crystal and Co., Chandur 133.
112 Langli and Co., Palej 2 off to Broach.
200 G G Kesha and Co., Darwah 129.
161 Tata and Co., Broach 152.
100 Tata and Co., Wun 144 1/2.
110 Bombay and Co., Mukatsar 129.
63 Bombay and Co., Pandharpur 140.
165 G Madhavji Veraval 115.
100 Lungli and Co., Broach 6 off to Broach.
500 Vasanji Morarji Broach 6 off to Broach.
456 Chatarbhug Jetha Dholera 142.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
PARIS, Oct. 1.
The return of the Bank of France for the week ending Sept. 30th gives the total note circulation at 78,173,000,000 francs, an increase of 598,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 3.
B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct.
Banks selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 23/32 Nov.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 357
Banks selling T T 356
Banks buying T T 341
PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 687
Banks buying D D 797
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 173.
Banks buying 60 days 160.
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 83 3/8
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 106 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 156 5/8.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 70
CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.91 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/4 3rd inst.
Japan/London 2/6 2nd inst.
London/Paris 99.25 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 27.93 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 20.00 2nd inst.
London/Italy 77.00 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-3-8 1st inst. £5-4-3 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 15 15/16 1st inst. 15 15/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 16 1/8 1st inst. 16 1/8 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 1/4 1st inst. 28 1/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 13/16 p.c. 1st inst. 5 25/32 p.c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 7/16 p.c 1st inst. 6 3/8 p.c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 6 p.c.
Money:—Call 5 1/2 p.c. 3 Mos 6 p.c. 6 Mos 6 p.c.
Tone:—Tight.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 3.
In full-pressed Bales.
Since 1st September.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	363
Central India	259	1,118
Barsi and Nagar	...	409
Hyderabad-Gaoranı	...	9.1
Berar	...	2,782
Central Provinces	...	728
Total Oomras	259	5,493
Dholera	68	398
N.-W. Provinces	502	602
Rajputana	...	264
Sind-Punjab	...	1,619
Broach	...	2,215
Coompta & Dharwar	20	593
Westerns Northerns	...	386
Cocoanada	...	2
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100	288
Persian	...	260
American	...	10,917
Egyptian & African	...	10,804
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	53
Total	949	33,903

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 3.
In full-pressed Bales.
1st Sept. to 1st Oct.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	822	20,965
Japan & China	800	60,658
Coast Ports	...	5,928
Up-country by Rail	...	11,999
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	20,753
Total	1,622	1,20,304

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 3.

Bengal Superfine	129
Bengal Fine	124
Bengal F.G.	119
Sindh-Punjab Fine	124
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	119
Wardha-Hingt Fine	144
Nagpur Savner Fine	146
Yeotmal Fine	141
Arvi Fine	142
Amraoti Fine	139
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	139
Mulkapur Fine	136
Khandesh Fine	136
Muthia F.G.	126
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	144
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	138
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	140
Burwah Sanavad Fine	141
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	141
Broach Fine	154/55
Broach F.G.	147/49
Cambodia	222/27
Miraj/Sangli	182/87
Compta Good	192/97
Jinja	242/47
Busoga	252/57

BANK OF ENGLAND.
RETURN.
LONDON, Oct. 1.

Total Bullion.	£136,200,000
Public Deposits	£30,100,000
Other Deposits.	£115,200,000
Government Securities	£69,000,000
Other Securities	£40,600,000
Notes and Coin	£54,000,000
Notes in Circulation	£357,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities,	37.13 p.c.

STOCKS & SHARES.

—:o:—

QUIET SESSION WITH LIMITED BUSINESS.

Operators Keeping Out.

Bombay, Oct. 3.

It was virtually a quiet day on the Stock Exchange. Business was confined to narrow range and fluctuations were small. Several operators are keeping quiet in view of great uncertainty. The drain of Gold from the country is viewed with alarm as there are no prospects of exports of raw products before December and in the meantime large quantities of Gold will find way out of this country. The export of Gold may be a profitable concern to exporters but it has vital importance on the economic and financial conditions of the country. This fear is well-founded and naturally nobody will like to gamble or speculate when the foundation of the present Capital system is unstable. The prospects of mill industry may be bright but impoverised India will not be able to do much in the matter. In the meantime British Goods which are likely to be comparatively cheap will be dumped in this country. India is a creditor country. It exports more than her imports and the balance is always adjusted by imports of bullion. But present when actual Gold is exported it shows very serious state of affairs. Whatever may be the causes but the effect is there and must tell eventually.

Mill shares opened somewhat better on false rumours of revision of the Exchange Ratio. However in the absence of any important business prices remained steady Indian Cement shares firmed up on better enquiry.

Government papers ruled very steady on better sterling quotations of Indian Stocks.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Oct. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 672,68,75,72.73
Century 192,93.90,95,92,95
Colaba 70-10
Crescent 51
Fazul 326,22,26
Indore 306,7
Madhowji 10-10
Nagpur 266.67,71,70
New Great 110,13,11
Pearl 170,71,74
Simplex 50,48
Swadeshi 210,11,10
Burma 335,36,30,33
Hydro 106,7
Tram 100,100-5
Deff. N,325
Ord. 26-12,8.27,2.8
1945-55 27-4.12,4.12
Bundi 13-8,14-2
Indian 165,60,68
Katni Ord. 152,N
Alcock 90

MILLS.
Bombay, Oct. 3.

100	Ahm. Advance	255
50	Apollo	1-0-0
10	Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500	Bom. Cotton	95-0
250	Bombay Dyeing	673-12
250	Bradbury P.	127-8
250	Bradbury	135
100	Century	195
500	Central India P.	403-12
100	Central India	270
100	Colaba	70-10
100	Coorla	115
100	Crescent	51-4
250	Currim.	46-4
250	David	80
250	Dawn	490
200	Ed. Sassoon	30
10	E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-3
100	Elphinstone P.	30
100	Elphinstone	3-3
250	Fazulbhoy	326-4
100	Finlay	66-4
1000	Framji Pati	150
100	Gokak	33-2
1000	Hindustan	1290
100	Indore-Malwa	307-8
250	Jamshed	3-0
50	Kastoorchand	8-4
100	Khatau	60
100	Kohinoor	107-8
250	Laxmi	715
100	Madhowji	10-4
250	Madras United	260
1000	Manekji Petit	500-0
100	Meyer Sassoon	20-0
1000	Morarji	310-0
50	Mysore	97-8
200	New Great P.	130
200	New Great	111-14
100	New City	43-12
250	Pabani	94-6
250	Pearl	174-6
100	Phoenix	270
10	Premier	1-0
100	Shapurji	6
1000	Sholapur	1525
250	Simplex	48-12
100	Swan	65
100	Swadeshi	210
25	Tata P.	15
25	Tata	20
500	Vishnu P.	577-8
500	Vishnu	1,165-0
1000	Western	657-8xd.

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	63
50-25	Central	14
£10-5	Eastern	62
500	Imperial	872-8
500-125	Imperial Cont.	218-12
100-50	India	76-0
5	Union	2-15

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	14-2
70	Gwalior	58
250	Indian	168-2
100	Katni 1st P.	102-8
100	Katni 2nd P.	102
40	Katni Def.	600
100	Katni	152-8
10	Punjab P.	8-10
10	Punjab	7-12
100	Shahabad	172-8

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	7-8
15	Jupiter	6-12
15	New India	15-2
200-100	Oriental	1480
10	Vulcan	4-11

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	100
1000	Andhra Val. P.	975
1000	Andhra Valley	565
50	Bom. Tram P.	59-8
50	Bom Tram	100-5
100	Tata Hydro P.	103-12
100	Tata Hydro	107-8
1000	Tata Power P.	1067-8
1000	Tata Power	352-8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Pranlij	683-8
100	Amritsar Patti	98-8
100	Central Province	69-8
100	Dhio. Barramati	75
100	Guzrat	89-8
100	Mandra Bhon	80
500	Tapti Valley	560

MINING.

10	Central India	9-5
10	Shivrajpur	11-8
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	107-8
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	47-8
30	Tata Steel D	325
75	Tata Steel	27-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	90
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	176-4
50	Bom. Telephone	40-8
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	2-9-0
125	Bombay Burma Old	333-2
50	Bom. Burma New	120
100	Ind. Bleaching	133-2
15	Scindia	6.1-0
3	1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	52
5	p.c. 1915-55 Tax Free	94

PURI CONGRESS

Reception Committee Busy.

(From Our Correspondent.)
PURI, Sep. 30.

Pandit Raghunath Misra, Secretary, Town Congress Committees has issued issued an appeal for enrolment of 500 volunteers from the Puri town to work for the Congress. Before being apportioned any work in connection with the Congress they will have to undergo a course of training covering a period of 6 weeks.

Sms. Roma Devi and Sarala Devi have jointly made an appeal in the vernacular Press for female volunteers to be required for the ensuing Congress. Preliminary arrangements of the female volunteers' dal have devolved upon the shoulders of some trained lady workers well equipped with necessary requisites.

FLAG HOISTING.

Throughout every town and important centres of the province Flag hoisting day has been observed with due ceremonial functions. At Cuttack a vast and well-representative gathering attended the ceremony. Pandit Krupasindhu hoisted the flag and it was saluted with profound reverence, in the compound of the Swaraj Ashram. A large flag was hoisted over the office building of the Reception Committee before a large audience including office-bearers, staff, honorary workers and volunteers

GANDHI JAYANTI.

Acharya Harihar Das, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee has drawn up an elaborate programme how to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti. In his programme, the Acharya asks the branch Congress Committees to offer a simultaneous prayer throughout the province in the temples and mosques for long life, prosperity and success at the R. T. C. of the Mahatma.

The following programme has been fixed for Gandhiji's birthday.

Hawking of Khaddar, its spread and propaganda, meetings all over the districts to explain its economic and industrial sides, hoding exhibitions for the purpose and running competitions.

The Utkal Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution expressing sorrow and indignation at the shooting outrage perpetrated upon the unarmed and innocent political prisoners and asserts that an independent and Judicial Enquiry Committee to repose confidence of the public be instituted to investigate into the incident.

The Committee also passed a similar resolution regarding Chittagong reprisal.

RAILWAY COURT OF INQUIRY

To Meet In Madras.

The members of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the Governor General in Council under the Trades Disputes Act, 1929, to inquire into the dispute regarding staff retrenchment on certain Railways will hold their first sitting at Madras as a duly constituted Court on the 12th October 1931, at the Council Hall, Fort, St. George, at 11 a.m.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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GENERAL
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J2

BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1931.

BREAD RIOTS IN GLASGOW

Mob Raids Restaurants And Steal Food-Stuffs

MOUNTED POLICE CHARGE THE WORKLESS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Oct. 3.

Scenes of the wildest disorder and panic were once again witnessed in Glasgow last night. The riots were of a far more serious nature than those of the previous day. Crowds rushed from place to place smashing windows, and looting shops. The police arrested 49 persons.

MOUNTED POLICE ON SCENE.

The disturbances commenced when 10,000 unemployed assembled. "Bhoi Patrikas"—writing on the pavements—announced: "Bring your weapons." Soon after the right vanguard of the demonstrators arrived shouting, singing and displaying banners and a huge Red Flag, the police requested the crowd to disperse without effect. A dozen mounted policemen came out of the Police Station and the crowd scattered in all directions. Many women sought refuge in houses and neighbouring buildings. The Police charged the crowd several times and pursued it right down the street into Jail Square. Finally 80 foot policemen made a baton charge.

BATON CHARGES.

The scene quickly changed to Glasgow Cross where again the Mounted Police charged the crowd. Another riot broke out along Gallowgate, the police making continuous baton charges. The police had finally to use a fleet of black marias to patrol the district. Jam jars, bottles and stones were hurled at the police and from the top of a flat tin trunks were thrown injuring several policemen.

STONES AT MOSLEY.

A mass attack was made on a meeting of the Mosley Group at Regent Street. Sir Oswald Mosley was subjected to a fusillade of stones. The police scattered the mob, rendering first aid to the injured.

Rioting continued until after midnight. A number of book, shoe, clock, and cloth shops were looted and restaurants were raided. The hungry mob stole foodstuffs. One man who was arrested had empty beer bottles in his pockets. Other carried away iron stanchions.

COVERED VANS IN ACTION

How Police Encountered Crowds

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Not until the early hours was "all clear" signalled at Glasgow, though the police patrols found little to do after midnight.

After being harassed by earlier bombardment with jam jars, bottles and stones, the police adopted very successful tactics. They used a fleet of covered vans, drove through streets and dash out and dispersed with truncheons every troublesome crowd they encountered.

48 MEN IN CUSTODY.

Fort-eight men charged in connection with last night's riots were remanded to custody at Glasgow this morning, after which a dozen persons mentioned in yesterday's cable were brought up and remanded again.

Jean Gibson was crying hysterically and screaming "Don't let them take me" as they departed for cells. Subsequently Maxton Buchanan and Stephen M. P's pleaded with the Magistrate and got the girl released on bail of five pounds.—Reuter.

MAHATMA AND THE COMEDIAN

Gandhiji is seen greatly amused in the company of Charlie Chaplin, the famous Film Comedian. On the extreme right is Lady Shafi.

"LEGALISED BY LAWLESS LAW."

Mr. Nariman's Slashing Criticism Of New Taxation

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CONGRESS ATTITUDE VINDICATED.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA URGES THROWING OUT OF ENTIRE BUDGET.

Indian Merchants' Anti-National Activities Condemned.

The new taxation proposals of the Government of India were severely criticised at a well attended public metting on Chowpatty Sands on Saturday evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Youth League, Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the League presided. In his speech Mr. Nariman condemned the financial policy of the Government and declared that recent events had proved a blessing in disguise in so far as thereby the Congress was vindicated in its policy of endeavouring to put an end to the rotten system and had disillusioned erstwhile critics and opponents of the Congress.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta severely criticised the shortsighted and anti-national activities of some Indian merchants who for the little profit that they would make in the bargain were exporting country's gold to foreign lands, and adding to its impoverishment. He condemned the newly developed habit of this class of merchants of contributing sums to national funds and treating it as hush-money for engaging themselves in anti-national activities.

Mr. Nariman at Saturday's meeting at Chowpatty recalled the proposals that he had made to the Government some years back in the Bombay Council to hand over the charge of finances to Indians and he challenged that within five years the country would come out of the financial morass. He declared that Britishers although they knew how and when to issue Ordinances and to carry on repression had always failed as financiers.

The speaker pointed out how recklessly the finances of the Bombay Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust and other Government and semi-Government Departments were managed by British experts. Indians were till recently considered to hold responsible posts were big finance had to be managed but the legacies left by the white experts to them in several departments were so bad that for years to come there was no hope of the condition being improved.

CONGRESS ATTITUDE JUSTIFIED

The Congress had discovered all that long ago and pointed out that the panacea for all those evils was a complete overhauling of the present system of Government, and it was working to achieve that end. The erstwhile critics of the Congress had to admit the correctness of the Congress attitude, and they found men like Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir Cowasji Jehangir who had ranged themselves against the Congress only a few years ago now protesting against the policy of the Government.

The most patent feature of the new budget of Sir George Schuster, who was brought by Government to put things right but who had miserably failed in the attempt, was that it had no friend in the country. His proposals were condemned from all quarters.

SIMLA GODS' AUTOCRACY.

The autocracy of the Simla gods was so supreme that even an ex-member of the Executive Government could not move an adjournment motion in the Assembly. But the cruellest joke was that the budget was described as the poor man's budget. Mr. Nariman examined the various items of the new budget, and pointed out how wrong was the plea. He made pointed reference to the extravagance of the high officials and asserted that while millions were starving in the country, with ont stroke of pen fresh taxation of 34 crores of rupees was imposed on the country, and it was legalised by lawless laws. But he felt that in a way it was blessing in disguise, because thereby the Congress stood perfectly justified and vindicated in the attitude that it had taken up.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the next speaker, recalled how Sir George Schuster was responsible for depriving the Sudani peasants of their fertile lands and giving the same lands to them again on lease, and what part he had played on the Kenya Commission and how he had helped to lower the status of Indians in that country. His latest feat was to close the banks for three days which, in the opinion of the speaker, was a virtual declaratio nof bankruptcy and then presenting a budget which imposed additional taxation on a people who were already crushed under the heavy burden of taxation.

"NEW BUDGET, A WITCHES' CAULDRON."

Mr. Mehta declared that after the war there had been a phenomenal rise in taxation, and the country was paying every year about 50 crores to the Government which on account of the 18d. ratio was equal to 56 crores. He compared the new budget to the witches' cauldron. Examining the various items of new taxes the speaker pointed out that the Finance Member had taxed the very necessaries of a poor man's life. It was a grim irony, he said, that the tax on salt was increased by 25 per cent. It was the tax which the people resented most and to do away with it as many as 70,000 Indians went to jail and suffered privations last year. The imposition of tax on smaller incomes would tell most heavily on the middle and the poorer classes as against those new burdens on the public, the share of the services was very meagre, because while there was a small cut of ten per cent. in the salaries they were exempted from the income-tax which in effect would mean no cut at all. Again the services were already getting 12½ per cent. more because of the 18d. ratio.

THROW OUT ENTIRE BUDGET.

Mr. Mehta wanted the Assembly to throw out the entire budget in the interest of the masses and said if the Assembly stultified itself and gave its assent to an obnoxious duty on salt it would be a most disgraceful act on its part. He further asserted that the so-called censure motion passed by the Assembly was in fact no censure motion. On the contrary by declaring that if the Government wanted to maintain the 18d. ratio it should do so only if the British Government supported them financially the Assembly had acceded the Government claim to maintain the ruinous ratio, although it would add to the debt of the country. Mr. Mehta added that the so-called censure motion was therefore not a matter for jubiliatios but a thing for which the country must feel sorry.

In conclusion Mr. Mehta referred to the flight of gold from the country. He said it was a very jealous development, and immediate and drastic measures were needed to improve it. He however, felt that it was no use merely blaming the Government because it was not the Government but Indian merchants themselves who were exporting gold from the country. The S.S. "Rawalpindi" left the same afternoon with gold worth 188 lakhs and the speaker was sorry to note that of all others the Birla Brothers were responsible for a share of 13 lakhs in it.

MR. BIRLA'S "INCONSISTENCY."

Continuing the speaker said: "On the one hand Mr. Birla supports Gandhiji in London while his firm is engaged in this trade which is bound to affect the interest of the country most adversely. (Cries of "shame, shame"). Personally I have very high regard for Mr. Birla, but when it is a matter vitally affecting the interests of the country nothing can prevent me from criticising his action. He may give Rs. 5,000 to Gandhiji out of the profits that he will make in this business, but it will be nothing better than hush money for allowing him to jeopardise the interest of the country. Some of our merchants seem to have developed that habit of trading on national sentiments. On the one hand they contribute to the national funds, while on the other they engage themselves in activities decidedly ruinous to the higher interests of the country. It is a dangerous habit, and we must not tolerate it on any account. It is not enough to denounce the Government. Along with it pressure must be brought on these merchants with a profiteering mentality, and they must be dissuaded from the dangerous activity they are carrying on."

REALISE GRAVITY OF SITUATION.

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas also criticised the merchants engaged in exporting gold. He said they had read, in history, of foreign invaders coming to India and carrying away India's gold and riches with them. But at present they could see with their own eyes gold worth crores of rupees actually leaving the shores of the country, and with little hope of its ever returning back. He wanted the people to realise the gravity of the situation and to adopt measures to put a stop to this drain.

Government Refuses To Ratify Geneva Conventions.

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FINANCE BILL DEBATE NEXT MONTH.

SIMLA, Oct. 3.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer did not quarrel with anyone for the Press Bill having had to be introduced this week, because it was the fault not of the department alone but of everyone in the Assembly. In this connection Mr. Ranga Iyer regretted the fling at the creation of a separate Assembly Department in the columns of the "Statesman." Sir Abdur Rahim was justified in the criticism of the Anglo-Indian press, because it was this section of the press which led the campaign for such legislation. Non-official Indian members in the Assembly were as much opposed to violence as the Anglo-Indian press but they objected to the Bill because it would not really touch the terrorists, but affect honest pressman. As Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had said, the platform was a more powerful agency than the press. Mr. Ranga Iyer appealed to the Government not to misapply the provisions of the Bill for it might drive the constitutionalists to the other side of the fence. At the same time he warned the Government to be always prepared for repealing or amending the bill.

Mr. S. C. Mitra and Mr. Sant Singh opposed the motion, the former wanting Government to deal with the disease and not to play with the symptoms. Mr. Sant Singh held that the Bill would even suppress freedom of expression and speech. While he condemned murder he also condemned the murder of juristic principles.

CAN'T ACCEPT ANY CHANGE!

Sir James Crerar repudiated the charge that Government had been irresponsive to the public demand in modifying the bill. He said that Government had gone a long way to meet the demand in the Select Committee. They, however, could not accept any change which affected the structure, principle and machinery and object of the bill. Amendments moved in the House would have, in the opinion of Government, defeated the object of the bill and rendered it useless. The House divided and the third reading of the Bill was passed by 55 votes to 24.

The Assembly rose for lunch.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS AND R. T. C.

Sir George Schuster moved for a supplementary demand of Rs. 2,63,000 towards expenditure under the control of the Secretary of State. There were a large number of token cuts to raise a debate regarding inadequate representation of certain interests at the Round Table Conference, but these were either overruled as having already been raised in New Delhi or were not moved, except one by Mr. B. N Misra who moved a token cut to protest against the non-representation of Nationalist Muslims at the Round Table Conference.

Sir Muhammed Yakub asked whether Mr. Jinnah and Sir Ali Imam, President of the Nationalist Muslim Conference, were not nationalists and did not agree that the absence of Dr. Ansari was creating a deadlock.

Mr. Misra withdrew the motion.

The supplementary demand was passed.

ROAD FUND.

Thereafter Mr. J. A. Shillidy moved a resolution regarding the utilisation of the Road Development Fund for the ordinary maintenance of roads by Local Governments on certain conditions. This resolution has already been published as having been passed by the Council of State. Messrs. B. Das and Heathcote spoke briefly.

Mr. Shillidy gave an assurance that Local Governments would be required to refund the money given out of the fund. The resolution was passed.

RAILWAY PURCHASE.

Sir George Rainy then moved a long resolution embodying the unanimous recommendations of a Special Committee of the Assembly regarding the purchase of the B. N. W. Railway and Rohilkhund and Kumaon Railway.

A number of speakers from provinces traversed by these railways took part in the discussion and Mr. Raju moved a formal amendment. Sir George Rainy accepted the amendment and replying to the debate hoped that the Companies concerned would agree to the extension of the period.

As regards the suggestion by Dr. Ziauddin that the Finance Member should be able to find money somehow, he said that the Finance Member was already engaged in those pursuits and hoped that members would help him in the next session over his budget. (Laughter). The Railway Member, however, added: "It will not be possible in the course of the present year to raise twelve million sterling in the London market".

FORCED LABOUR.

The resolution as amended was passed.

Sir James Crerar moved that the draft convention and recommendation concerning forced or compulsory labour adopted by the 14th session of the International Labour Conference be not ratified.

Sir James Crerar stated that the strict application of this convention would operate destructively upon the beneficent reclamation activities in criminal settlements in respect of men and children. Their population was nearly thirty thousand spread over sixty-one settlements, in most of which reclamation work was proceeding rapidly, enabling the people to become useful citizens.

AN OBJECTION.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh moving an amendment to ratify the draft convention objected to bringing this important question at the fag end of the session. He pointed out that the "begar" was being enforced under a slender pretext and wanted immediate stoppage of all forced and compulsory labour during tours of the Viceroy and other high officials. The Salvation Army under the guise of humanitarian work was engaged in proselytizing the criminal tribes to Christianity. Finally he appealed to Government to bring modifications in the Criminal Tribes Act instead of not ratifying the convention.

AMENDMENT LOST.

After further discussion on this amendment by Mr. B. Das, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed and Mr. Sitarama Raju, Sir James Crerar replying said that Government could not accept the convention piecemeal. The amendment was lost.

Mr. B. Das moved that "while considering that the draft convention on forced labour cannot be ratified until Article 2 thereof is modified so as to exclude labour exacted under the Criminal Tribes Act, the Good Conduct Prisoners Probational Release Act, and other similar social legislation in force in India, this Assembly recommends to Government of India that they proceed to take action on all the other provisions contained in the draft convention and recommendations as soon as may be practicable. Mr. B. Das objected to the High Commissioner being always the leader of the Indian group at the International Labour Conference and wanted that his advisers should be all men with knowledge of Indin conditions.

Sir James Crerar accepted the amendment which was carried.

Lastly the House discussed the motion of Mr. Shillidy for non-ratification and non-acceptance of the draft convention and recommendations of the fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference concerning regulation of hours of work in commercial offices, hotels, theatres, etc. The resolution was adopted. This concluded the business of the Session except the Finance Bill for consideration of which the President adjourned the House till the 4th November at Delhi.—A. P.

PERSONNEL OF HIJLI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

MR. JUSTICE MALLIK TO PRESIDE.

CALCUTTA, October 3.

The Government of Bengal have appointed Mr. Justice S. C. Mallik of the Calcutta High Court and Mr. J. G. Drummond, Commissioner of Rajshahi Division, to inquire into the occurrence at the Hijli detention camp on September 16.

The Committee is expected to assemble at Hijli Camp on October 5. The terms of reference are:—To investigate into the occurrence its causes and incidents and to submit to Government a report of their findings. Mr. Justice Mallik will be the Chairman of the Committee.—A.P.

AKALI JATHA VOLUNTEERS JAILED

Magistrate On Religions Fervour & Private Rights

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, Oct. 2.

The Daska Magistrate sentenced Tara Singh Bada of the second Akali Jatha to three months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

Other members of the Jatha received two months and Rs. 25 fine each. Most of the accused, says the Magistrate gave fictitious names, e.g. Badshah, Wazir, Pisto, Singh, etc. All of them, including their leader, gave their father's name as Guru Govind Singh and their residence as Anandpur Sahib. It has not been possible to ascertain their identity and in order to facilitate identification under such difficult circumstances the police, when arresting them, put a ring round the arm of each bearing his number. The Magistrate added that there was no doubt that the accused were actuated by religious zeal in breaking law, but there should be a limit to this sort of enthusiasm. Religious fervour was a commendable virtue, but when it began to interfere with the private rights there was no greater scourge than that.

DACCA MEDICAL STUDENTS GO ON STRIKE

DACCA, Oct. 3.

The students of the Dacca Medical School have gone on strike their grievance being that some of them have not been sent up for the final examination including those who appeared at the previous one but failed. Special arrangements are being made for nursing patients at the Mitford Hospital at night which has hitherto been done by students.—A. P.

BAN ON CAWNPORE MEETINGS.

On Eve Of District Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAWNPORE, Oct. 3

Over 200 Congress workers have arrived here to attend the Cawnpore District Political Workers' Conference which opens tomorrow under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who arrives to-morrow.

In the evening, Pandit Jawaharlal lays foundation stone of Tilak Memorial Hall on the Tilak grounds and addresses a public meeting at Sarasaiya Ghat.

Meetings in Cawnpore City are being prohibited under Section 144 C.R.P. Code.

BARDOLI INQUIRY.

Gordon And Sardar Arrive.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Oct. 4.

The Bardoli Inquiry Officer, Mr. Gordon has arrived at Bardoli this morning.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas also have arrived as the inquiry will commence from to-morrow.

Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Mehta, the Public Prosecutor of Surat will appear and submit the case of Government side.

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